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## UNDER WAY

PROSECUTOR HAWLEY ADRESS ES JURY ON HAYWOOD CASE.

Brazenly Admits Accused Man Was Not in Idaho When Steunenberg Was Murdered-Intends to Drag in All of Colorade and Idaho Labor Troubles for Last Twenty Years-Defense Will Strive to Confine Evidence to Charge in Indictment-Taking of Evidence Begun-Defense Reserves Address Till Prosecution Has Closed Case.

and one-half months' shameful dragging | where, and delay, the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, falsely accused secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was finally actually got under way this morning. Haywood is charged with having killed ax-Governor Stemenberg by a bomb at his home in Caldwell on the night of December 30, 1905, although everybedy on the proadmits Haywood was in the State of Colorado at the time.

After the jury was sworn in yesterday, Borah, of the prosecution, asked that nine new names be indorsed on the indictment. defense objected, citing recent Supreme Court decision of Idaho Supreme Court, showing that the prosecution under Idaho law, have no right of additional indorsements. Judge Wood said that he was satisfied it was a mistake on the part of Supreme Court and ov o ruled objection. The names were then added and the indictment read.

At 9:45 this morning, Judge Wood called the court to order, and prosecutor Hawley began his opening address. this address he clearly showed the prosecution was not going to confine itself to the case for which Haywood was on trial, but is going to try to drag in all the Colorado and Idaho labor troubles of the last twenty years, even those that have been officially fastened on tools of the mine owners, in order to prejudice opinion against the defendant. Hawley openly declared that he would prove that officers and executive committee of the Western Federation of Minera were responsible, not only for the teath of enberg, but for scores of athers said he would prove that the Western Federation of Miners "left trail of blood-traded in blood, hired paid assassins, and collected huge sums of money which they used and squandered to carry out the objects of the few men of the 'inner circle.' He would show that the "inner circle" used this emergency fund to hire the best legal charged with crime. He would prove that | lectionable or not, after Orchard's arrest he received a letter signed "M.," wheih was followed by the sece at Caldwell of Mr. Miller, one He said the prosecution would produce a letter from Pettibone to Orchard when the letter was in jail. He announced that Orchard had made a "full confession" to McParland, and that Orchard

and McParland would be on the stand. After this extensive speech, he said he wasn't going into the details of the case, and proceeded to draw an agonizing picture of the death of Steunenberg. He also described Orchard's arrest, the night of the murder. He described the mythical of Miners, declaring it always aimed at controlling not only the organization of the Western Federation of Miners, but the Government of digerent States where the organization existed.

Clarence Darrow for the defense her ected on the ground that the state-at was a pure piece of rhetoric, and no part of a statement of the case. Haw ley ketly saked not to be interrupted. intervention by Judge Wood, had to agree that the defense should hold the agree that the determination of objection to every statement

Boise, Idaho, June 4-After fifteen many other people in Colorado and else-Vincent St. John and several others have already been arrested for this murder, but every one of the indistments has had to be quashed.

> Hawley brazenly admitted that nelther Moyer, Haywood, nor Pettibone were in the State of Idaho when the crime for which they are being tried for was committed. Although Haywood, Pettibone, and Moyer are specifically charged in the indictment with having thrown or exploded the bemb, admitted Hawley, it is not the purpose of the prosecution to preve that they were in the State of Idaho at the time of the crime. Under the laws of this State, he argued, accessories before the fact are not recognised as such, but must be charged with the crime as principals. Those who ald, advise abet, or assist in crime are recognized under the laws of Idaho, whether present or not, as principals in the crime. "It is our purpose," Howley went on, "to show that the death of Steunen-

> berg was the result of a conspiracy, an understanding, and collusion between the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and other persons. We claim that the leaders of this union are responsible for this outrage, and it will be our purpose to prove them so. We will also show, that the leaders of this organization have been responsible not only for the death of Steunenberg, but scores of other crimes."

> Hawley then proceeded to charge the blowing up of the Independence, Colo., depot, causing the death of fourteen persons, to the direct instigation of Haywood. He said Orchard and Adams committed this and other crime en the specific request of Haywood. Of course the defense will do its ut-

most to confine the evidence to the specific charge on the indictment. Obwere overruled by the Court, Judge Wood saying that at this time he could talent to defend those of their circle not see whether the matter was ob-

Hawley's address throughout was particularly vindictive. He repeatedly of the counsel now defending Haywood. Federation anarchists and murderers. called the clef officers of the Western who resorted to dynamite to slav all who in any way opposed the miners or attempted to make them obey the law. He concluded at 11:06.

Darrow then announced that the defense would reserve its opening statement until the state's case had been closed.

C. F. Wayne was the first witness called at 11:08. He was examined by Borah. He was an eye witness of the murder of Governor Steunenberg.

ine Wayne and the second witness, Dr. Gue, who attended Steunenberg on the night of the murder was called. Gue was not cross-examined by the defense either.

C. C. Rice, of Caldwell, an attorney, was next called. Rice testified to the presence of Thomas Hogan, alias Orchard, at Caldwell, prior to the Steunerg murder. Richardson cross-examined Rice for the defense,

N. S. Ellis of Caldwell, merchant, the next witness, further testified to the presence of Orchard near the Steunenberg residence. Ellis was crossexamined by Richardson.

A. J. Ballentine was called to the inner circle" was responsible for the stand and court adjourned at noon to safe of Arthur Collins at Telluride, and 2 P. M. Wade R. Parks.

jeopardy, and kept his eyes cast down till well away from Haywood. Haywood's mother and sister were with the family to-day for the first time. The mother is a sweet-faced old lady, with gray hair, and wears spectacles. When he arrived at the witness stand, Orchard took the oath.

Hawley asked him "whether he were charged with any crime, to which he

"Yes, I am charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and am awaiting trial." In answer to Hawley's questions, he then went on to say that he was born in Northumberland County, Canada, in 1866, being now forty-

one years old. He then continued: "Harry Orchard is not my true name. I have gone by the name for about eleven years. My true name is Affred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Markel Brothers, driving a milk wagon, and remained there until about Christmas, 1896. I then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke, Idaho, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to a Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold my interest in the wood yard and went to work in the mines in March, 1899. I went to work 'mucking,' and continued at it for a

Orchard said he joined the Burke, Idaho, local of the Western Federation of Miners, in 1899, as soon as he went to work at mining.

Hawley then began to go over in excruciating detail the early Idaho troubles, in spite of all objections of

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke upon the morning of April 28, 1899," he demanded of Orchard.

"We object," said Attorney Richardson for the defense. "What occurred in 1839 can have nothing to do with this defendant, who was not elected a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners until ong after that."

Hawley answered that he intended to connect the defendant with the Coeur d'Alene troubles.

"The court," said Judge Wood, "can readily see how this testimony may be material, and will overrule the ob-

Orchard, proceeding, said: \* On the morning of April 29, 1899, when I got through breakfast. I was told there was a special meeting of the union, and everybody was expected to be present. I went to the meeting."

Richardson here objected again, saying there was absolutely nothing connecting Haywood with this meeting, but the objection was again overruled.

Orchard went on to tell how the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mine explosions had been "planned" by the "inner circle" in open meeting of the union. The attorney for the defense several he would allow the prosecution to show general conditions in the Cobur d'Alene and Steunenberg's part in it, but would not allow the witness to go into details. The defence noted exceptions to the court's rulings. !

Orchard proceeded with the explosion story.

"Who set fire to the fuse?" "I lit one; I don't know who lit the

others." Four or five days after this trouble the United States troops came into the Coeur d'Alenes.

"Who was the Governor of the State at this time?" asked Hawley.

"Governor Steunenberg." "Was his name mentioned at the meeting you have described?"

"Yes, sir." "Who was president of the Western Federation of Miners at this time!" ask-

ed Hawley, "Edward Boyce." After two weeks in Butte, Orchard went to Utah, and began working at the Ben Butler mine near Salt Lake City. Later he went to the Little Cettonwood mines. He went to California in November, 1900, and drifted from there to the mines of Arizons, where he worked until March, 1902. From Arizona he went once more to Utah, returning later to Idaho. He said he reached Cripple Creek, Colo., soon after July 4, 1902. He said he had been given a withdrawal eard from the Western Federation of Miners when he left Butte. Arriving at Cripple Creek

he once more went into the union, joining (Qualitated on page 6)

LOVELY CITY IN WHICH GREAT DRAMA IS ENACTING.

A Little Town of 18,000 Inhabitants. In Sight of Snew, and Breathing the Fragrant Flowers of the Valley-No Signs of Misery Or Discontent In Evidence-Trial Typifies Higher Plane of Modern Class Struggle, As Compared with That of Past Ages.

Boise, Idaho, May 22 .- Every human mind, according to its powers of imagnation, weaves a picture, more or less vivid, more or less real, that forms a background to the facts it learns. The eyes of the country are on Boise, Idaho, and fact upon fact will be disseminated regarding one act in the great world drama of the class struggle. Believing that the readers of The People would like a picture that would aid them to form the mental background, I will today, while the court is resting and the judge has gone fishing, jot down a few impressions of this place and its surroundings.

Imagine miles upon miles of sagebrush and desert and mountain ranges. Imagine the Snake River winding its way among this in a manner that characterizes its name, creating along its borders a trail of rich farmland and beautiful grazing valleys. We spy isolated little farmhouses as the train speeds on. We see traces how the farmer and his family eke out their bodily food, but shudder at the thought of the mental starvation which they must be condemned to. Then we see little towns, here and there, more miserable, more mentally starved appearing than the farms themselves. The farmers at least have nature, rough, hardy and unobstructed. But a town, if ever so little, is a blot on the face of nature. When it is so small that it fails to gather that culture and general intellectual activity that results from human association, then it becomes a place where only human faults rub elbows and where human weaknesses are discussed.

As it will be practically impossible to find a person in Bolse, not a perfect imbecile, that would be able to qualify on the jury, the above will serve as a background of the physical, economic and intellectual conditions that surround the men that will make up Haywood's jury, leaving everything out of consideration but a fair and square selection.

As we leave the main line and approach Boise the impression becomes irresistible that there is life there. My feeling as I entered Boise must have been somewhat akin to that of a traveler in Sahara when he strikes an oasis. It is a beautiful little town of about 18,000 inhabitants, lying at the foot of a great mountain range. Here and there on the summits is a sprinkling of snow, while flowers scatter fragrance in the valley. Along the broad, shady avenues are beautiful cottages and may roam from Maine to California, palatial residences, and, if everybody is not prosperous and happy in Boise, the stranger certainly falls to discover the signs of misery or discontent. Boise appears happy, healthy, lively and full of joy, and is apparently absolutely unconscious of any embarrassment from the scrutiny is is said to be subjected to by Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia and all their children desirable and un-

From reading the outside capitalist press one gets the idea that Boise is an antercom to inferno, where suspicious characters are continuously smuggling in suspicious bundles containing dynamite and hell fire; and were it hot for the uttermost vigilance of the police and McPartland's precious boys, the whole town would be blown to the moon. As a matter of fact, the few police that are here look spick and span, promenading leisurely in the shade, inhaling the pure mountain air and show no traces of furious battles with bandits and anarchists. It is striking also how little fear the Boislans seem to have of the bands of suspicious characters that the press of the country is unloading upon them Everything is open, free and hearty. A stranger is kindly welcome and no suspicious glances are cast at one's bag and baggage.

That there is a band of detectives and sunmen here is true enough. That they are prying into things that are none of their business is also true; but, truly, they are the only suspicious

often has the habit of creating disturbances in order to create prey for themselves if no one else does it. But with the general coolness and serenity that exists even they cannot be very dangerous.

The congenial air of Boise even penetrates the court room. The lawyers of both sides crack pleasant jokes and sometimes engage in pleasant controversies and any little toke by judge, jury or counsel is always well taken in the court room. That Haywood stands, at this moment as a figure typifying the class struggle is certain, but five minutes in that court room is enough to convince any trained Socialist that it is not before that bar that the class struggle will be fought out, nor that it ever can be setaled and decided in the scales of the blindfolded goddess, while capitalist law guides and is shaded by stately trees. Here the prisoners take their air and exercise, separated from the street only by an ordinary garden fence.

I have often heard Socialists, say, particularly when commenting upon Sue's "The Proletarian Family," that conditions are as bad to-day as ever before. They point to the struggle and misery in shop and factory. They point to the murders on the industrial battle field. They point to the absolute power of the capitalist class-economic, legal, moral, physical and psychological. They point, by way of one illustration, to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who have now been for sixteen months incarcerated in prison without a trial. These facts are true, but they are not the whole truth.

Many a wage worker to-day receives, at least, a smattering of culture and education and he enjoys the freedom to choose his own master. But true freedom knows no degrees. There is no compromise between it and slavery. Therefore, the proletarian of to-day who has tasted enough of modern culture and liberty to realize the economic slavery, mental unfitness, and physical degeneration that he and his class are subjected to, suiters more intensely than the worst treated slave or serf of olden days. But for all that our struggles are on a higher plane, and it is of utmost importance to realize how infinitely higher the plane is. It is approaching the very summit of human struggles. A comparison between that shady court yard in Boise and the medieval dungeon, typifies the difference of the plains upon which the serf fought and that upon which his wage slave descendant is fighting. It is not that the hatred of the capitalist is less than that of the foudal master, but it is that the wage slave's voice has become strong and he looks formidable enough to be able to back his

Moreover, that prison yard is typical of the condition of the modern proletaire. It is a prison, though the very air breathes freedom and the birds build in the boughs of the trees. So the proletaire is a wage slave always on the lookout for a master, though he from Canada to the Gulf and the very freedom of his motions makes his chains all the heavier.

In conclusion, I wish to warn the readers of The People against all sensation of the press from "The Appeal To Reason" downward and upward. There is nothing in the situation that warrants sensation. Everything is serene beyond a measure.

Olive M. Johnson.

### HAYWOOD ILL

Boise, Idaho, June 1 .- William D. Haywood, now on trial for his life on the trumped up charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg, was seized with a very acute attack of toxic poisoning at five o'clock this morning. Two doctors, one of them the County doctor, were called in to attend him, but he was unable to attend court this morning. The morning session was accordingly dispensed with. The Haywood family is also unwell. Later in the day Haywood attempted

to dress, but was so dizzy he could not stand up. The pains in the heart were also severe. Haywood and the other W. F. of M. prisoners eat apart from the other fail inmates. For some days Haywood has com-

plained of headaches, due most likely to the long continued confinement and the prison fare. The physicians administered opiates. Until these took effect, however, Haywood was in great agony. At eight o'clock Haywood was resting easily.

characters eround town. This ecum I quickly throughout the city. When Court in court,

IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL IS TO PREJUDICE SO-CALLED PUBLIC OPINION TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE DEFENSE.

Connolly of "Collier's" Gives the Plan Away in an Interview with Parks Labor Wars to Be Dragged into Court and the War Correspondents Will Flash Sensational Stories Across Continent, "So that the Public Will Pronounce Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone a Damn Bad Lot, and That Will Be the End of It."

about the murder of Steuneneberg. "Collier's," in the esteem of some, did a big against municipal ownership and against the propaganda of government ownership generally. Why did "Collier's" run the "tainted news" articles? Because Colliers believe in that brand of Socialism, which teaches government ownership of the means of transportation. Mr. Connolly, too, believes in that kind of Soconsideration, as far as the working class I read an article in which the editor profesed not to understand why "Collier's" could run Connolly's tainted stories as to the W. F. of M. and the murder of Steunenberg.

It is not my purpose here to-night to d'Alene troubles. I shall do that in my article when I discuss Steunenberg's career in the bloody days of '09. I shall only here tell my opinion and recite a few facts, all drawn from my interview to-day. Connolly was a lawyer for twenty years. He practiced in Butteand Helena and now lives in Missoula, Montana. He has been working special on this case since last March, at least, He has covered the Coeur d'Alene country and been to Colorado. He has written as to the Coeur d'Alene troubles what the capitalists approve of most heartily. Yet he says that he is in doubt now as to whether Hayword is guilty of conspiring to murder Steunenberg. He justifies the kidnapping and backs it up with an array of analogical reasoning such as any lawyer might be expected to do. He strains the law to justify any possible wrong that was done to Haywood and his associates. And it may appear astonishing to some that he says that the miners were right in the main in Colorado. He says he thinks the mine owners in Colorado a lawless bunch. He agrees in the main with Carrol D. Wright's investigations of the labor wars in Colorado, which are now so appropriately being run day by day in The Daily People. In fact, Senate Document No. 122 is a text book of Connolly, but he is going to discredit it by showing where Wright has stated things incorrectly. But on the whole he professes to condemn the Mine Owners' Association in the State of Colorado and when he springs those articles I suppose that "The Worker" and several other papers will hail "Collier's" as an antherity again, although they do not now

Connolly agrees that the labor wars will be dragged into court and that sensational stories will be flashed out by this array of war correspondents. He says that the people of the United States will read of all the foul deeds as shown here in Court and that the public will bone a damn bad lot and that that will I be as a writer if I should write the version of the case as you see it!" He fully understands the side of the defense, it appears. From the first time I as to whether he is on the winning side. The question of what is the truth and what is right does not guide him. What will be the state of public opinion and who is likely to win? These are the capons of the literature such as we get in CLASSICAL "Collier's" (!) He says that he believes if the case turns out as I say it ought, that then he can

opened Judge Wood made the announce ment of Haywood's illness. He said the county physician suggested that the prisoner might be able to attend the trial iluring the afternoon and adjourned court till 1:30 p. m. Richardson, for the defense, then made

a statement as to the nature of the attack Havwood has suffered, saving it was nothing serious. The administration of opiates necessary to relieve the intense pain, he declared, had left Haywood in a weakened condition and it was this which The news of Haywood's illness spread | made it impossible for the prisoner to be

Boise, Idaho, May 26 .- I had an inter- | easily retrieve the plaudits of the friends view to-day with C. P. Connolly, who is of the defense. "Collier's" poses as not writing the tainted stories in "Collier's" touchable by corporate interests. "Tainted News" was calculated to pave the way into the confidence of a large honest stunt when they ran the articles on reading public. The shallowness of the "tainted news," showing how a campaign articles on "Tainted News," and had been so successfully carried out the lateness of their arrival are indicative that there was an ulterior motive in their production at a "psychological moment." Connelly mays that, if during the progress of the case there develops a public opinion favorable to the defense, than it will be safe for him and his magazine to change its tune. Now what he means by public cialism and thus is entitled to the same opinion or sentiment I want you to draw your conclusions from his dissertation is concerned, as "The Worker," in which on Colorado. He says that in Colorado there is no public opinion or sentiment: that it is a line up on two sides the mine owners on one side, and the miners on the other; that the resulting struggle is so biter and intense as to the rights of capital on the one hand and the enswer Connolly's stories as to the Coeur | rights of labor, on the other, as to leave no room for any public opinion in Colorado. He regretted that there was no public opinion in Colorado and will not now run his articles on his investigation in Colorado for fear that there is to develop presently a public opinion as a result of the flashes that the Associated Press is to send over the United States from the Haywood trial, which opinion would not approve of the truth regarding any portion of the labor wars. He says that when the reaction comes, that then will be the time to attack the Mine Owners' Association. He seems to think that the Mine Owners' Association Is entitled to this inning and, consequently, he must throw them a bouquet.

I told him my theories, and he considered them quite tenable, if the case turned out as I thought it ought. But he seems to be a man who sets down this idea or allegation and goes on and sets down the next and so on and on till he has a story. Then he asks, will the "PUBLIC OPINION" justify this story? Will it increase our revenue and be approved by those to whom we cater or will tast preconstived opinion derived from other sources and dictated by certain interests approve our course? These are the literary canons of not only the "Collier's"; such is the "FATR AND IMPARTIAL" reports and articles in the leading magazines of America on the Haywood trial. Other magazines only try to emulate the "Collier's" weekly features. Deliver the wage working class and the truth seeking public from such impostors!!!

I will not close without relating the closing incident of our interview, as it than any of the unfolding of any other feature of our interview. I related having attended church in the morning! That the ministerial service included the reading of the third chapter of Daniel! I related the substance of said chapter as best as I could remember it; that it pronounce Haywood, Moyer and Petti- told of Nebuchadnezar making an image of gold and setting it up in the plain be the end of it. He mays, "Where would of Dura and the gathering together by royal decree of the princes, governors, judges and all the other sorts of rulers throughout the kingdom to dedicate this image andsto receive orders and laws met him I perceived that he was in doubt about falling down and worshipping said image (which means the new business regime); and prescribing the penalty to he inflicted on those who would not obey all the edicts laws, etc. of this new order of things. It develops that there were three Jews in the province of Babylon who would not how to the golden call programme, and the king, "in his rage and fury," sent out orders to have those three men brought to judgment before the Ring. We all know that they were sent to the fiery furnace and the "dope" would not burn even their clothes, although the furnace was seven times as hot as usual. It was such a hot fire that it burned the men who threw these three agitators into the flames, but the king was astonished that the UNDESIR-ABLE CITIZENS were unharmed, so ha got brave and went near the mouth oring the fiery furnace and called to them time examination, conducted by the repres sentatives of the busines interests, the

(Continued on page 6.)

### A long argument between him and Dared, but Hawley, finally, after

Hawley said he would prove that the

# ORCHARD ON THE STAND

SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER OF STEUNENBERG BEGINS HIS TES

o. Idaho, June 5-The prosecu- irrelevant questions, and creating prejutien in the trial of William D. Hay-- | diced impressions in the minds of the m a little to-day by putting

od unitermly everying all ob-

ination of jury. Exception after exception have had to be noted and recorded against the Court's rulings. When Orchard was called to testify,

after some minor witnesses had occapled the stand, he had to pass close behind the Haywood family in order to reach the stand. He did not seem

ENTENCED FOR THE CRIME OF REPRESENTING TRULY ORGAN-IZED LABOR.

Matien For New Trial Denied By Inmous Judge Langdon, Who Wrote Threatening Letters To Himself To Justify His Lawless Severity-Goldfield Miners' Union Acts.

Goldfield, Nev., May 26 .- The infaus "court of justice," located in Esralda County, this state, has sonced our comrade, M. R. Preston to By years, and Joe Smith to 18 years ament. A motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Langdon, who was raised out of obscurity by an anonymous and threatening letter, that were sent to him. On the receipt of this letter Langdon was very indignant. He stated that the letter would not eway him from performing his The coward tried, with a bragw the blame for the letter onto sems one connected with the Industrial ters of the World. Langdon is aland to have previously attended e social gathering, at which Senator Wingfield, C. S. Thomas of Celrado Bull Hill fame, and others of their His were present, and this letter

Our comrades are sentenced, not for no crime of which they were accused for being members of truly organa labor, so that their prosecutors go on and either railroad every able citizen to the gallows of to the penitentiary. They will not be with those whom they have now in their clutches, but will continue until they have drained the edustrial Workers of the World and Western Federation of Miners of beir brain and brawn and unconquerthie snirit. But they will never sucsed. We say, like Galileo, after all their persecution, "The world still

The following speak for themselves Goldfield, May 1907. To Goldfield Miners Union No. 220 F. M. Goldfield, Nevada.

cers and Brothers: Seven of our brothers are in jall toay on a charge of conspiracy, a charge at has emanated in the brain of some ty or parties who must be interested benefited by the incarceration of n who have stood for the benefitting a uplifting of the working class. trumped up charge is sworn to y a Judas Licariot named Claiborne, member of No. 220 W. F. M.: ir a blotch on humanking and a dise to honest men. Also by a monin human form, known as Jack Davis, an ex-convict, and a foul cowby raunderer. One called Bliss, also iwn in other parts as Maxwell, an nvict from Utah, whose testihas proven beyond a doubt that s a persecution of organized labor not a prosecution of men who seed the law. Therefore bould i umediately expell this trairne and notify all fairminded of this coup of McParland and his neferious work, and we extend our prothers our confidence in their ce and our support in their and tribulations and inform them hat we see through the scheme: that not an attack on them personally, of that we all feel it as keenly as if of the pastille open and we can have Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Jurgens. .... Ray Thaler.

d Nevada, May 16th, 1967. Two members of Goldare Union No. 220, Western of Miners M. B. Presto h Smith have been on trial with murder and

as The witnesses for the of that the man killed camer of his place of busine tic pistel in his hand

ed the tife of Bro. M. R. and also known to have been character, as proven by

of the Justice's Office of Goldfield: and. al right to act as picket

Miners Union in front of place of business; and All of the evidence showbro. Prekton was forced to act

ne: and

ith with the unfortuncept the perjured testim be it

dict to be but part of a prearranged plan of the mine-owners and citisens alliance to destroy organized labor in this State, zided by their subsidized

press; and be it further Resolved. That a copy of these re solutions be given to the local press, labor press of the country and spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

ST. JOHN OUT ON BAIL

Smith And Preston's Cases Before Supreme Court On Appeal. (Special Correspondence.)

Goldfield, Nev., May 29.-Vincent St John and six of the indicted I. W. W. men were admitted to bail at \$10,000 aplece yesterday. Four of them are out now and we expect to get the others out some time to-day.

Smith and Preston were taken to Carson this morning. They are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, to which an appeal has been taken in their cases.

# ARIZONA MINERS

Jerome Local, W. F. M. Takes Stand On Its Attitude Toward The Revolutionary I. W. W.

[From the Industrial Union Bulletin.] We know that emancipation from vage slavery can not be accomplished by a divided working class.

We know that state autonomy, trades autonomy, and departmental autonomy are the opposite of class solidarity.

We therefore declare that we are opposed to departmental autonomy or any other form of class disruption, and we instruct our delegate to work for the solidarity of the working class as a whole.

While we realize the importance of the initiative and referendum, we also favor representation at the convention of our organization and we demand that the delegate we have chosen to represent us be allowed free speech and freedom of action so long as he is within the limits of parliamentary usage and we emphatically declare that when the executive board, or any other officials attempt, for the purpose of retaining a life-time pension at the expense of the organization, to hinder the work of the convention, that the said convention is then justified in kicking such officials out of their respective

We give due credit to the noble fight of the Western Federation of Miners as semi-industrial union, but we are not blind to the fact that the time has come when the workers in one industry must join forces with the workers of all other industries in order to make successful defense against the encroachments of capitalism: we therefore instruct our delegate to work and vote for the reinstatement of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

In case the fifteenth annual convenion of the Western Federation of Miners should elect delegates to attend a convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, our delegate is hereby instructed to support, in preference, parties who have been tried and found true to the principles of industrial unionism and class solidarity, and to see that the delegates chosen be inng department on all matters of importunce.

We desire our delegate to refrain from using such meaningless combinations of words as "revolutionary-reac tionist" or "reactionary-revolutionist"; othrwise, we leave him free to us such words as, in his opinion, are best suited for a true statement of facts.

In the I. W. W. controversy, John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, at first gave unqualified support to Chas. O. Sherman, later, when he had been forced by incontestable proof of corruption and mismanagement to qualify his support of Sherman, he wrote a lengthy article, the first half of which is personal abuse of Daniel Do Leon, in the second half he attempts by the use of filmsy lawyer's logic to convict Vincent St John and Albert Ryan as liars and to prove that the entire convention was hypnotized by De Leen. Throughout the whole discussion of the matter he resorted to mai abuse as his principal stock in trade. Late events have proven that the second annual convention of the I W. W. took the correct position:

In view of these facts we declare that a man who is so easily induced to take a wrong position, and se stubbern ly defend it after it is preven to be group, is incompetent to edit the official organ of our organization.

We wish to express our sincere graitude towards all labor organizations for the contributions they have given for the defense of our imprisoned fellow workers Moyer, Haywood and

CLEVELAND

HOLD CITY CONVENTION AND NOMINATE COMPLETE TICKET.

Kircher for Mayor-Platform Accentuates S. L. P. Truth-Resolutions Adopted against | Ballot Restrictions and in Favor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Striking Machinists and the Brewers in Their Struggle with the A. F. of L.

Cleveland, O., June 1 .- The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland held its city convention yesterday at the Section hall, 356 Ontario Avenue. P. C. Christiansen was selected chairman and Burt Rugg secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions consisted of Goerke, Zillmer and Rieman; Brown, Jas. Rugg and Koeppel on nominations,

Pending reports of the committees short addresses were made by the secretary and Jno. D. Goerke, both speakers pointing out the necessity for showing the working class that from a proletarian standpoint there is no difference between local and national issues.

Resolution No. 3, on the machinists strike called forth a warm discussion, remarks being made by Jno. Kircher

Pettibene, and honor them for the mainly stand they have taken in the matter, but we cannot seek affiliation with any labor organization that is at the same time affiliated with the capitalist class | through the | medium of the Civic Federation, and we instruct our delegate to coppose any plan or movement to unite us with jany labor organization that does not subscribe to the principles laid down in the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

We hold that these men who rallied o the defense of Chas. O./Sherman and have since used their time, their money, of the funds, or the pages of the official organ of the organization in attempting to defend their ill-advised action at the convention, have thereby proved themselves untrue to the interests of the W. F. M. the I W W., and the working class. We therefore instruct our delegate to do all in his power to have these men removed from their respective offices,

RESOLUTION NO. 1. Whereas, We, the members of Jerme Local No. 101 of the Western Federation of Miners, now the suspended Mining Department of the Industrial Worykers of the World, have realized the fact that the time has come when no class conscious worker can serve two masters and to be true to himself and to his class he must stand up and be counted with those who are working for the emancipation of his class, and

Whereas, We as a body have always endorsed the actions of those delegates of the second annual convention of the I. W. W. who tried to purify the organization by summarily disposing of grafters and would-be traitors to the working class, which means in other words, that we have endorsed the revolutionary faction and are determined as class conscious workers to stand by that faction, being convinced after fair and earnest consideration of transpired facts that the revolutionary faccalled into existence by men true to the working class, therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, the members of Jerome Local No. 191 of the suspended Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, willing as we are to see the whole Western Federa tion of Miners, again affiliated as a body with the Industrial Workers of the World as the mining department of that organization, decide, however, that if the W. R. M. through any fakirism should fall to reassume the post tien mentioned, we instruct our delerate to the fifteenth annual convention to imform the convention hat Jerom Miners Union No. 191 is an Industrial Union and that we are determined to belong to the Industrial Workers of the World, that is, the revolutionary part thereof, if not in conjunction with the W. F. M. as the mining department thereof then, alone as a local of the I. W. W. e to spine on

We certify that the above resolutions of Jerome Miners' Union were unanmously adopted at the regular meeting of that union on May 1st, 1967, after three; weeks advance notice, and in accordance] with the action of the inion, request that the same be given mmediate publication in the Industrial Union Bulletin, JEROME MINERS UNION No. 101

W. F. M. JOHN OPMAN, President. DAN DAVIES, Rec. Secy. (Bigmed)

and Wm. Glover, the latter of the I. W. W. machinists' local. These speakers pointed out the fact that whereas the rank and file are honst, the leaders of the International Association of Machinists were in the same boat with the rest of the A. F. of L. fakirs and that we should be careful of expressing sympathy for what might prove a fake strike The resolution was then referred back to the committee and amended, thus passing.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, in convention assembled, finds no reason to depart from the attitude taken by the Party in former years; rather it finds stronger reasons than ever before for reaffirming the National Platform and of accentuating the truth contained therein, "That the true theory of economics is that the means of production must be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common." This proposition of our platform is the keystone of Socialist philosophy, marking an attitude that stands out in bold relief as contrasted with the plans of capitalist apologists, whose latest reform scheme to curb corporate corruption is the control of railroads along the same lines as governmental control of national banks Despite the fact that the government has numbers of expert bank examiners, socalled trusted cashiers, etc., manage to wreck those institutions: governmental control of railroads will prove as big a

Against local reform schemes the So cialist Labor Party of Cleveland sounds note of warning to the working class The Labor Question in this locality can be settled in no other way than in the manner laid down in our National Platform. Three cent fare agitation serves alone to provide an issue for politicians, who have managed thereby to sail on the wave of popularity for some years. The settlement of the Labor Question, a question that involves the life, liberty and happiness of the mass of the American people, means a revolution in economics No capitalist reformer can be expected to preach such a doctrine.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland therefore calls upon all intelligent men and women of the working class to support, locally and nationally, the only party that stands for the complete eman cipation of the toiling masses.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) Resolved, That we condemn most neartily all so-called ballot reform lawsbiennaial elections or anything else which aims at a restriction of the ballot.

(2) Resolved, That we once more attest to our belief in the innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners. now on trial at Boise, Idaho, for the alleged murder of Frank Steunenberg.

(3) Resolved, That we extend our neartiest sympathy to the machinists of Cleveland, now on strike for shorter hours and more pay, deploring at the same time that the rank and file of pure and simple unions permit their unions to be run by fakirs, who promptly desert the labor movement when offered a political job, a reward, by the way, for services rendered to capital. We would call the attention of the striking machinists to the fact that only by proper organized effort, based upon industrial methods of organization, as against prevailing craft organizations of the A. F. of L., can they hope to achieve success against their capitalist employers. We advise them to desert their fakir-ridden unions and affiliate with the machinists' local of the Industrial Workers of the World

(4) Reselved, That we congratulate the brewery workers for the stand taken in their struggle against Gompers and the A. F. of L., by declaring for the industrial form of organization.

(5) Resolved, That insomuch as the wess of the Socialist Labor Party is loing splendid work in the battle for Labor's emancipation it is our hope that the working chas will arouse to a true appreciation of its just merits and rally to its support.

TICKET. Mayor-John Kircher. President of the Council-John D. Geerke.

City Solicitor-James Matthews. Auditor-P. C. Christiansen. Treasurer-John Heidenreich

Board of Public Service-Charles No on, John Van Cata, Harry Bratburd. Councilmen-at-Large-Herman Steig Herman Dursch, Fred Furst, Albert Kopf, Edward Kaurtz.

Police Judges-Richard Koeppel, Carl Frank. Police Clerk-James Rugg.

Justices of the Pence-Burt Rugg, An drew Gessner. Constable-James Van Cata.

Board of Education-Fred Brown, Leo oold Haug, Budolph Boehm, Lizzie Chrisliansen, Herman Alzuhn. Southern district-Board of Education

at-Large-Fred Mucho. City Council-Joseph Reiman, Edward Hauser, Robert Zillmer, J. H. Foerster, L Krenman, Albert Kopf, Rynold Grimm, Joseph Palfy.

WODVE

SPECTACULAR "ARREST" OF THE CROOK CARL DUNCAN IN BOISE.

Is Equipped Like a Peripatetic Armory and with Forged Letters by Gooding's Pinkertons-Attempt Thereby To Stop Researches That Daily People Reporter Is Making, and Aid Proseoution. Boise, Idaho, May 29 .- One Carl Dun-

can was arrested here to-day in such a spectacular manner that even those whe de not know Duncan must realize the arrest was a comedy carefully prepared, though overdone. On Duncan's body were found, it is said, knuckles, a long dagger and a thirty-two Colts automatic reveolver, besides fourteen bottles of dope. If that had been all, Duncan's appearance and arrest would be but a piece of that general farce played by Gooding and his MacParlands to give a color to their stories about "plots." In this instance however, the farce has a concrete purpose. There "was found" about Duncan what purports to be a letter and card from me discussing the situation here. I never wrote to Duncan card or letter. Whatever of that sort he carries with him must be a forgery added to his equipment by the identical arencies who equipped him with daggers, pistols and dope, and who paid for his transportation to Boise. He comes direct from Seattle. Why this attempt to identify me with Duncan? Here is the answer. It is a diabolical plot to stop the researches I have been making in the State records and Land Office and also in the Cour Records, and some of the results of which I have forwarded and were published in The People throwing some light on the career of ex-Governor Steunenberg and other "desirable citizens." These researches and publications have excited Gooding. Pinkertons and all local detectives are working on the case." This Duncan has long been looked upon with suspicion in I, W. W. and S. L. P. quarters. . . WADE R. PARKS.

# UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

IN SWEDEN, ONE OF THE IRONIES OF CLASS FATE.

Wrung from the Bourgeoisie by the Socialists, the Former Celebrate Its Passage, While the Latter Execrate Its Insufficiency and Press on to Complete Victory.

Stockholm, May 15 .- The blue and yelow flag is to-day waving from the windows of all patriotic property owners' windows in the city of Stockholm, for the double purpose of celebrating the "queen's" birthday and the happy solution of the suffrage question. Oh! the irony of fate that our patent patriots in Sweden should celebrate the inauguration of universal suffrage! The double irony of fate that the Socialists of Sweden should on the same day indignantly protest against what they only few years ago would have greeted with transports of joy. Things do move even in staid old, stagnant Sweden.

Yesterday, May 14th, both houses of the Riksdag accepted, with a fairly safe majority, the report on the suffrage question of the "compromise committee," a teristic of the barter bourgeoisie. This decision will now rest over to the Riksdag of 1900, to which elections are held in 1908. If it carries then, it becomes the law of the land. It probably will carry, as the class in power will probably unite in defense of the puny suffrage-baby against the lusty onslaught of the Socialists.

"The mountains were about to bear and they brought forth a ridiculous little mouse." Such is the tenor of the criticism bestowed on the unfortunate babe. Nobody loves it, and least of all its parents-the government and the conservatives. Only the midwife, Secretary of State Lindman, stands bravely by the poor, mishapen thing. When the new order of things goes

into force in 1900, the Swedes will have 'universal" suffrage, nominally. As a matter of fact, it will result in a more democratic political organization of the eapitalist state than that which prevails in the United States. "One man, one vote" will be the rule, as far as the elections to the Lower House are concerned, but in counting the votes a method of "proportionalism" is used, through which even the minority parties are represented. This will, of course, not benefit the Socialists, as they will be a majority. Women will have no vote in the elections to the Lower House, Altogether the reform will about double the number of voters, the new ones being nearly all workingmen.

In regard to the Upper House the

an income of "only" .3000 kronors, as against 80,000 and 4,000 kroners respectively, before. This, of course, excludes workingmen altogether. The members of this house are now also to receive pay, some as members of the Lower House, which, of course, is of no consequence for the workers, as they are, in fact, not eligible. Women who pay taxes have the right to vote for the upper house. The maximum number of votes allowed one person for the Upper House has been lowered from 100 to 40.

On the whole, the result of this suffrage reform will be a possible Socialist majority in the Lower Touse in a few years; at least, this is a prospect that seems to be seriously worrying the upper class, to judge from statements made on the floor of the Upper House. Its influence on the Upper House will be to shift the power somewhat from the hands of the landed and industrial plutocrats and their professional lackeys over to the average farmer and middle class generally, who will be driven from their position of power in the Lower House by the incoming Socialist "horde." The change is shockingly immense to the good old conservative mummies, which are so numerous here, but no suffrage reform can be of any great importance, which leaves the Upper House, elected of, by and for the possessing class, in practically undisturbed possession of equal power with the Lower House. The fact re mains that the worker votes only once when casting his vote for the Lower House, his right to vote for the Upper House being only a sham-privilege, while once for the Lower House and has a chance to be represented there, although in the minority, while for the Upper House he has upto 40 votes.

For the rest, the situation has been queer enough to be comical. It is the royal government that has forced the reform through under threat of a ministerial crisis. The government has out radradical than the government's Liberal-14 Socialist representatives. The Liberals, those doughty tribunes of the people, back numbers as they always are, were put in a most ridiculous position, as the liberal program was much less radical than the government's. Liberalism will hardly rise to its feet again in Sweden. They have been in clover for the last few years, but now they will share the fate of their brothers in every other land, that is, they will be ground to pieces between the upper and nether millstones, the progressive capitalist clara and the Socialists. The Upper House would never have

consented to any reform, as is well proved by their sitting on the safety valve for the last two decades. But the pressure became too great in the social boiler; there was an ominous sizzling inside, and the valve would pop now and then. It was pointed out to them by the gov ernment that every time they had turned down the suffrage question, it had come back with redoubled force. The price to be paid in concessions had increased like the price of the Sibylline books, and they were told that if they did not give in now, they might be knocked off the safety valve altogether. They saw the force of the argument, and, voting accordingly, they threw a bone to the ever increasing pack of wolves snapping at their heels. But it was worth money to hear their caterwaulings and lamenta tions as they did so. "Shall civilization and culture be thrown to the dogs and be left to be trodden underfoot by the great unwashed?" "The Socialists have robbed us of Norway (read: they stopped us from making war, on Norway); shall Swedish institution so naively characthey now completely direct the fortunes of this country?" "Shall the Unper House be nothing but a national park for P. O. Bex 1576 social classes about to be extinct? " etc. Oh! It was to ery! And, to add insult to injury, they had to force this calamity through against the streamous opposition of the very Socialists who were supposed to benefit from the calamity. Furthermore, for decency's sake they had to protend to be happy over the outcome The capitalist papers are vying with one another in bitter-sweet self congratulation tions that the "tiresome" suffrage question is finally settled, and that "we" now can settle down to serious work. In their sleep they are haunted by the question, what they shall next be forced to concede by that 200,000 headed monster, the economic organization of the Swedish workingmen. Their fendest hope now is that the Socialists will break their lances and hammer their swords dull in parliamentarism.

Different is the case with the Socialists They are far from tired. They are just beginning to like the suffrage question. Now they will with redoubled energy begin the struggle for full and equal suffrage for men and women and for abolition of the Upper House. Times have changed. Five, six years

jubilant over such a reform as has now been forced on them. But that was before thy had power to decide over peace and war. Now they protest against it as a sham, as an incignity And behind the chariot of human pro- Madame Malaprop she is, and scolds-and change has been made that for eligibility gress, her petticents all bespattered with scoids, thereby trying to prevent its it will now be necessary to possess "only" the mud of the road, stands frenkish eld travels onward! 50,000 kronors worth of real estate or dame Democracy-Liberalism, like the

**FLASH-LIGHTS** 

, of the many

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2. Isolated persons, unable to find six: others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions en said application card.

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URIAH STEVENS.

(Concluded from last week.)

in many other States. All precautions to the contrary not-

withstanding, undesirable elements had found their way in. The strict secrecy of the order was a hindrance to the plans of these people; so long as the order was secret they could not reap the private advantages they were after. These people began to press for the

removal of secrecy.

Being pressed from many sides, Stephens convoked a special session of the General Assembly in Philadelphia, to which the question was put whether secreev was to be longer kept. After an address of several hours by Stephens himself, who was the Grand Master Workman, in which he opposed the proposition to make themselves publicly known as Knights of Labor, the proposition was rejected by a large majority. But the defented element did not give up: it pulled wires and intrigued. When Stephens discovered that the intrigues ago the Socialists would have been began to be directed against himself he sorrowfully resigned his office, a broken down man, and withdrew from the agitation. The work of the last years had told heavily upon him.

John Sandgren.

## FRANK STEUNENGERG

CHAPTER FROM LIFE OF ASSASSINATED EX-GOVERNOR THAT AIDS IN UNDERSTANDING HIS DEATH.

Hast-Plated Self-Seaker, He Was Entragled in Capitalist Struggle for Possession of Idaho's Thinher and Mineral Lands-Chief Promoter of Corporate He Quarrelled with Indicted Go-Between Over \$10,000 Commission, Shortly before His Assassination-The Latter Expected to Do the Compensations for Which He Labored as Much Good as Did His Activities in Their Behalf When Alive-His Fellow Citizens Adverse to Discussing His mittee on Printing, and by studying his Life-The Power of the Land Trust Exemplified.

en drawn and filed, are withheld from

inspection because service has not been

And it is even reported that shortly

berg's Life.

I very much regret that the men who

do not realize the gravity of the situ-

further leads that may ultimately es

ablish the presumption beyond perad

as well as he himself served them in

life. There are those who don't approve

of making a BAINT out of a man who

made money in ways that the general

When I press on some of these posses

sors of knowledge on the public and

private acts of the ex-Governor for more

formation, urging that the life of Hay-

wood is in the balance, some of then

reply that there is no danger; that Hay

be acquitted; that Gooding is a lias

who is not to be believed under oath!!!

the double life of Steunenberg will say

istic. They will say that the boys are

going to have a close call; that the con-spiracy of capital is beyond their Ken;

they ask not to be quoted. They realize

as they would never believe before to

what ends corporate greed will go when

in desperation. AND WHO WILL NOT

SAY THAT THE PROMOTERS OF

THE INTERESTS OF CORPORATE

AS THEY FACE THE PENITENTI-

ARY? I must said that Calvin Cobb

editor of the Statesman, is a stockholder

only acting in response to a very per-

sonal and private material interest, as

shield his co-grafters and co-conspira-

berg to see if we cannot possibly

iscover him embroiled in tangling al-

velfare he had well promoted in his life

ime; and possibly, while we are look-

leath in so crucial a manner and time

sterests of these whom he had so faith

Printer and Legislator.

ak and his brother, A. K. Sten

ing in this direction to discover how his

ances with corporate wealth,

tors to defraud the Government.

od is innocent are not so outle

Yet some who (and some who know of

ood will have a fair trial; that he will

public never understood.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily, BY THEY MAY NOT HE CALLED TO and Industrial Bulletin.)

else, Idaho, May 28. The following is by way of preface to a chapter on the life political life of Frank Steuwhich may become a valuable it in understanding the unwritten relating to his death. The story a hardly started. Preminent men here 50,000 acres of land corralled by the reticent about discusing the life of B. L. Co. in Boise County. The legal "DESIRABLE CITIpapers in the case, although they have ZKESF like Borah who, with several there of Stennenberg's friends and busihad on individuals wanted very badly as associates, ere now under indict at for conspiracy against the United was worth \$150,000.00 when he died all these "DESIRABLE CITI-His estate was probated, so I am jold, at \$42,000.00. He was interested in a ZENS" fuign to profess a high regard or the memory of the dead ex-Governor. But I will speak of the common mannumber of banks, was an official in more than one financial institution and had man who may have voted the so conducted himself, it is said, as to tht Republican ticket but who win the enmity of persons through the saitications Roosevelt in USE of whom he was rising to affluence es from the White House, men It is also rumored that some of the ne of them who have held all sorts of people who had filed on the 160 acres ns of honor and trust, some of shem lawyers sot employed by the defense, but MEN WHO ARE IN A POSIof timber and were awindled out of it by the purchasing agent and agencie of the B. L. Co. do not know and never TION TO SEE, TO KNOW AND UNhave looked on those involved in the DERSTAND-this class of men even B. L. Co with the greatest of comell not and do not speak of the life plaisance. Steinenberg in any glowing terms, will tell you that he liked money and that he got money and that he wa s quarrel with a man who is now said a shrewd man, and that he was smooth his way, and that he made the people hink he was all right, and that he kept the public from finding him out. Thu far, more than one mun has gone for me But when I naked them to relate to me what they know of his private life and private and public acts so as to throw light on his career, they respond that they would not feel right if they at Barber Lumber Vompany. a dead man. "Re is dead now," Citizens Loath to Speak of Steumen will say, "if he was alive he would facing the pentientlary." That is a tive statement I have beard from are in a position to state what were the CEUBLICANS NOT SO SMOOTH AS chief motives, aspirations and thoughts

DB ABLE TO GET TO THE ATE because some of them NEVER us some one, YES, ONE, cine did. or to promote the timber interests weste letters to Eastern interests while Governor and did everything he could to serve them and so fixed the political as that the River Improven ed in 1800, and as a reward for rendered was made or because was the chief Idaho agent and pro of the Barber Lumber Company. bought their mill site at Barber as ber is located. He acted as their needs agent in many ways; paid ir taxes, it is said, one year in Bois ity; interested valuable men who because of their knowlof law, business or the State's re-Garret, ex-Receiver of the L S Land Office here, is said to have d in the welfare of other Lumber Company while he ceiver, and that is assigned as Gooding is HONESTII) believe that And maybe Garret has been -I do not know, because there AR UNUSUAL COURSE OF PRO-E HAVING ITS WAY IN FED-AL COURTS OUT HERE AS A RE-OP THE BIG STICK. Garret aid to be a stockholder in the Barber

her Company along with Mr. Borah. The Barber Lumber Company. rber Lumber Company was or E. J. T. Burber, S. C. Moon wife is said to be related to the ers, and C. W. Lockwood, corporators. It arrived in was granted the full charter in Ada County May 14, 1903, by the request of W. E. Borah indorsement of the articles Whether under propitious stars we will not here discuss, but it hat they lacked in quantity er days of corporate agade up in a prolififor there is a great crop of some of whom, because of and fraud they have used A CIVIL WAR, INSURREC-OR REVOLUTION BREAKS RING SOME STAGE OF THE T WILL NEVER BE TRIED THERE ARE MANY OTHERS

Democrat and became active soon after landing here in 1886. He was a PAPER MAN BY TRADE. I understand that he became later in life, when he was thoroughly imbued with political ambitions, an honorary member of the Typographical Union. He was a member to the Constitutional Convention in 1880 and a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in 1800. As a member of the Legislature he was on the Comactivities as a prominent member of that committee we get a glimpse of his business and official conduct, motives, ACCOUNT AT THE JUDGMENT HAR ideals and aspriations that furnishes us And they all have had dealings with a key as to his success throughout his this company or some other subsidiary company of the Weyerhaeuser interests public and private life. For specific information more in detail The B. L. Co. owns 977 acres of land in Ada County. There are now pending be fore the U. S. District Court here proceedings to nullify the patents and to

than what I am able here to set out, I refer all inquirers to House Journal of the Legislature for that year. On page 22 for the day of December 16, we find stop the issuance of patents to about a bill on printing was up which, in substance, was as follows: That the Committee on Printing be authorized to make such printing contracts as to their judgment may be most economical and expedient. A substitute was moved in substance as follows: That the Com-Many people intimate that Steumenberg mittee on Printing be requested and instructed to receive bids for all printing and award same to lowest bidder The substitute was lost, and Steunenberg voted against the substitute. Steunenberg voted for the original bill or motion. I am told that his Caldwell shop profited at different times in the matter of serving the State of Idaho to the extent the the Big Boise shop felt inclined "to divide the good thing up, not that there was any previous understanding" . . . Anyhow, the public the common man who says that those profters have ways of making money I don't understand and those more experienced men who do understand some of the advantages of perquisite public before Steunenberg's death that he had service, they all agree that Steunenberg made money in public life and so placed to be under indictment, but is staying himself that it was easier to make it

out of State and wont be needed to in private life. testify in the Haywood case by the No Speaker, But a "Mixer." State. The quarrel is said to have been Steunenberg was first elected governor over \$10,000.00 which the living indicted in 1896 and was re-elected in 1898. He claims was due him as commissions for posed as a reformer of reformers. He being the active go-between in getting was not a speaker; never made a speech timber lands transferred to the in his life; but he was a "mixer."

was neither a Democrat, Populist; Silver Republican nor Prohibitionist. But he posed as the embodiment of all the good in all those different parties. He was considered a political frenk and nonentity by the more staid, conservative that dominated the life of Steinenberg zens from whem I could get nothing more certain than the impression that ation and will not out with such minutiae of his life as will give us Steunenberg was a political mountebank That is the real common opinion, if you please, that you would get if you were to summon a dozen "DESIRABLE" citiventure of doubt that his death served zens of Boise to a conference to-dayor was expected and is yet expected to of course, I would ask you not to take serve certain corporate interests quite the opinion of anybody who is under INDICTMENT BY THE U. S. GRAND JURY to appear before the U. S. courts

charged with CONSPIRACY to defraud

the UNITED STATES out of Govern-

ment lands. But I am giving you the

opinion of Boise citizens whose reputa-

ion extends beyond the confines of the

State and who were very reticent about discussing the matter in any way. That Steunenberg was dishonest hypocritical was manifest. He tried to imitate Jerry Simpson, it is said. The day he was nominated for Governor he appeared in the State convention without a collary in trousers that were so short as to designedly, it is alleged, show his cheap socks and a sack cont short as not to exclude from view the sell of his pants. Dressed very shabbily he made a State campaign, took the workingmen by storm and received the biggest majority ever received in the State. He was a working-

man just from the shop, never gambled and was a total abstainer. He stood as a reformer of reformers, the most self-righteous anothers candidate the WEALTH MUST NOT BE DESPERATE State has ever seen. Yet the wise one here know, and you can drag it out of them sometimes, that it was all sham. And I shall show that he was a pliant tool of corporate wealth and if I get

in the Barber Lumber Company and is the time here I shall also show if my leads develop, as I expect them to, that motes any agitation calculated to in public office he proved himself conscienceless—the pass-badge to corporate position and distinction.

FRANK STEUBENBERG Prometer of Land and Industrial In-It will be well to look carefully into he life activities of ex-Governor Frunk

As already stated while he was Gov mer, he was promoting the timber industries of the States and it will also necessary to show in a future article that he was active as Governor in pronoting the industrial enterprises of CERTAIN set of capitalists in other enterprises, TAINTED NEWS to the ontrary nothwithstanding.

The River Improvement Bill. During the first term as Governor although the Weyerhaensers maintained their labby here, they were not able to buy the farmers and interess who constituted the Lower Robes of the Legislature in 1807. Consequently, the River is 1807. Consequently, the Bire-markement bill that mighated and much desired by the lumber interests, failed to pass. But different is the story told by the

history of the Legislature that was elected the fall of 1608, the time Steunenberg was elected Governor for the second term. The passage of the River Improvement bill was a big event. It was fought bitterly and for a long time in the Senate where the measure originated and was cared for and nursed into life by friends of hurber interests.

provement bill assumed was known as enate Bill No. 7. What it was originally I will not take the space to recite but suffice it to say that there was a conflict of interests.

referred to the Committee on Printing.

It was reported printed January 19. January 20th on motion of Senator Wats the Senate resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole with Senator Bingham in the chair. When the Committee of the Whole areas the same day it reported back to the Senate as follows: "Mr. President: Your Committee of the Whole has had under considera tion S. R. No. 7 and I am instructed to report the bill back with the re mmendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on Rivers and Naviga tion." Passed unanimously. Senate then took a recess for twenty minute. The bill was not brought forward again till the 27 of January when the sub-stitute for S. B. No. 7 was reported. rend the first time and ordered printed. February 2 the President pro tem. was Senator Gooding. Senate resolved itself in the Committee of the Whole more then once, and as often arose automatically arose with President pro tem. Gooding in the chair threatening to do something but at 4:25 p. m. the Com-

Senator Ainsles. Motion to adjourn till 10 a. m. February 3 prevailed. February 3 Senate met pursuant to adjournment, with Gooding in the chair pro tem. Senate resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole again. Eight bills were then considered among which was substitute for S. B. No. 7. The Committee of the Whole passed all mat ters before it and arose and reported ecommendations back to the Senate The recommendation on substitute for S. B. No. 7 was that it do pass as smended. Adopted. February 7 substitute for S. B. No. 7 reported printed as amended. February 8 second reading as amended. Five different amendments were offered this day and they all failed to pass. The fifth proposed amendment provided that the streams improved should revert back to the State when the company had been reimbursed fully

for its outlay with interest at ten per cent. Therefore, substitute for S. B. No. 7 was ordered engrossed. February 9 the following was reported: "Mr Presi lent: Your Committee on engrossed bills Nos. 7 and 13 respectfully and report the same correctly engrossed." Drigham, chairman, Both these bills were filed for the third reading. Mining Interests Wide Awake. While I um reciting the footprints of corporate greed as shown in the public

records I am now dealing with, wherein these hyenas under the form and under the cover of law were laying and setting their traps to "GET" what they did get the control of all timber resources in southern Idaho-it will not be amiss To divert your attention a moment to how that that department of the system of business which deals only in mining interests was not asleep. The senate Joint Memorial was introduced by Senater Watta memorializing Congress to past the till of U. S. Senator Wolcott f Colorado creating a new U. S. Circult Court. It was to have been known as the Tenth U. S. Circuit Court with juris diction comprising the States of COLO-ADO, UTAH, WYOMING, IDAHO ND MONTANA. This Senate Joint K morial passed the Senate February 3, 1990, and had such a district been created, there would have been found for Judge thereof a mine owners' lawyer, who would have turned out injunctions wholesale against the W. F. of M. There was no quabbling about passing the he above. It was introduced about the

i the 10th.

hour fixed for adjournment The leaving arrived, white inth c. Fet jary and pass d the Senate V.18 The Opped ion to the Land Steel onsideration of said Sub. for S. B. No.

Because everybody could see the steal 13, 1809. embodied theroin; corporate interests and the Governor who had favored such a bill expected to reap their harvest; the bourgeoisie or those of the middle class who had timber interests saw that the proposed River Improvement bill meant death to them; so they fought it in the Senate bittelly-it was their death struggle and the numerous amendments proposed and lost, the numerous sittings as a Committee of the Whole indicates how and when they struck the flag of truce to barter public interests. But in the Committee of the Whole there is no record kept and we do not know what deals were made there. The motions to lay on the table; motions to postpone indefinitely and other numerous parliamentary moves of which I have started to recite a list-all these are but the footprints of the conflicting forces who met and fought their Water loo on the parliamentary battlefield of the Idaho State Senate in the year of 1899; when Frank Steunenberg THE ASSASSINATED was serving his last term as GOVERNOR. I will state that the Substitute Senate Bill No. 7 passed the Senate February 13. By this bill the Legislature bartered away to corporate wealth the rights of the public. The provisions of the bill gave to the corporations that afterwards were tormed, powers by which they confiscated, under the guise of business and by the sanction of the law, all conflicting timber interest of the different Idaho rive.s.

Land Companies Own and Run Towns. The Barber Lumber Company, which to-day monopolizes part of the timber interest of south Idaho, is a subsidiary corporation of the Weyer terser timber interests, said to be another name for Standard Oil. Other timber interests held in the State are located as follows: one bly saw mill at Sandpoint; one at Coeur d'Alene City; one at Poth teh, with the newest and most modern equipment in the world. This company controls millions of acres of untouched. virgin forests of white pine and fir in the clear water region of central and northern Idaho.] The saw mills and the towns that these companies have built and own and run are but an index to their assets and methods. The saw mill here is not in Boise, NO! NO! NO!!! The corporations must own their town as well as their SAWS and control them, too. The mili here is in a town enfled BARDFIR . At Potlatch the corporations have built a city on virgin ground, where no one thought there ever would be a town.

Borah, Lawyer for Steunenberg. While here it will do to say what might be more rhetorical somewhere else, that FRANK STEUNENBERG who fought for the River Improvement bill and, probably, made lots of enemies, because of the interests he had to satisfy with public favors in order to get has bill through, became the chief promoter of the Barber Lumber Company. He did not get entangled the man whom he had hoped to. NOT BEING A LAWYER HE HAD TO GET SOME LAWYER and he selected BORAH, who was then a struggling attorney. But it was the ex-Governor who had already promoted the Weyerhaeuser interests who had kought the land where the town of Barber is located and carried out such other operations as had, no doubt been mapped out by MR; MULLAN, the Weyerhaeuser lobbyist, who was the most influential member of the third house during Steunenberg's governorship. Of course, Mullan was Ambass ador Extraord nary, and his good in behalf of the business interests should not be underestimated or detracted from.

The Barber Lumber Company interests own much propert; and some wise SAWS in Boise. The big five or six story limestone block known as the Boise National Bank Building is one of their assets indirectly. Everything they have and got they got indirectly. It will be well for some Socialist who lives in Washington, D. C., to investigate and send me the names of the incorporators of the Brise National Bank, for it will likely turn out that the Barber interests own this adjunct of the government, too. They operate a title and trust company also,

### Struggio for Lands Resumed.

White I have digressed a little to pay caneets to other forms of the same capitalistic spirit and intrigue, I think the digression serves several purposes which I will not explain here; so we will now get back to the offic al score marks in this-particular game where two different tenms of capitalists struggled in the legislature for so many days, to wrest from the public, for itrelf, and to the exclusion of anybody else, these valuable rights.

· February 10 Sub. S. B. No. 7 by Committee on Rivers and Naviewtion was read the third time said bil under consideration, further

Frank was a printer and a (news) possed the Senzie, and which was so River Improvement bill! AND WHY! Se pate stood adjourned till February

On February 12-Monday-under head of unfinished business Substitute for S. B. No. 7 was taken up and placed on its final passage. The President started the question, Shall the bill pass'? Loll was called and the bill passed by the following vote. Aye-Ainslee, Br fley, Brigham, Church, Fogg, Hosper, M Illiner, McDonald, McMurrun, Joseph R. Price, Stacy, Wright, Watts, Pres Pro tem Gooding-14 Nays-Easton, Hays, Smith-3. Absent-Budge, Carcy, Hegsted, Lippincott-4.

Title was read and approved and bill ordered transmitter to the House. It was like pouring ubricating oil onto machinery to get substitute for S. B. No. 7 passed in the Senate, for things seere to have vorted much more smoothly thereafter. They did not go nto the Committee of the Whole again that day, but they ground out, passed and ordered and transmitted to the House twelve other tills that day, making a total of "13" for the "13" of the nonth. Goot ing's sheep law was one mone the i titteer. Another reveals transaction : a wnt insurances on State House, wit re Jings indicate business was done in a BUSINESS WAY FOR PROFIT.

#### Fate of River Improvement Bill or House.

We will now pass from the Senate to the House and we following this all Sub. for 3. B. No. 7 arrive with I en the 13th of February. It is an-Liunced:

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Belle, Idain, February 13, 1899. fr. Spenger:-I am instructed to in form your hon rable body that the Senate has had under consideration ad has passed scient tuto for S. B. No. by Committee on Rivers and Mavigacon, which is herewith transmitted, und the return herowith H. B. No. 240, as

> Respectfully. Harry L. Day, Secretary Senate.

The facts I shall recite from the rec ards show that there was opposition in the House, but the same record indicates how well the Weyerhaeuser lob byist, whose name I have already monhoned, fixed things. To become a member of the third house you must be a fixer and when these note tous timber timeves cast their SEEING EYE on the primeval forests of the west they sent (a trained lo pylst from Washington, D. C., to look after their interests. I shall take up their special methods in a future article ag I must

now haston on with Substitute for S.

On February 14, substitute for No. by Comm. on Riv. and Nav. Mr. C. S. Moody of Smoshone county, moved that it be indefinitely postponed Discussed. Mr. Stainton of Lewiston, Nez Perce County, interested in "The Morning Tribune," of that place, a pro-Steunenberg spotted Democrat paper that hates unious every minute of the day, moved the previous question which prevailed. Voting to postpone indefinitely: yes-Adams, Cumpbell, Dagget, Dilatush, (recent congressman), Glahe, French Hulse, Hanlon, Jones, Lyons, Mulkey, Moody, Peterson, Reynolds, Miller. Smith, Stark-total 17. Voting not to postpone: no-Ave sitt, Arbuckle, Bixby, Ericson, Egan, Elisworth, Fisher, Hall, Hyde, Hess, Johnesse, Kingsley, Murray, Munson, Noble Nicholson, Nelson, Osmond, Osburn, Patter, Redwine, Stephens, Stainton, Thatcher, Wallantine, Wright, and Mr. Speaker-David L. Evans-total,

#### Enter Congressman French. As this is the first time we speak of

Burton French, who has represented the husiness interests of Idaho in Congress satisfactorily for several years. For the benefit of the carious, as well the superstitious, I will mention that the eff. st move Mr. French did as a member of the legislature, was to call for the division on a question during the early days of the session which resulted in showing just "13" votes on his side.

February 15, Sub. for S. B. No. 7, by Comm. on Riv. and Nav., referred to Comm, on State Affairs, Federal Relations and Pub ic Debt. The bill was rend the second time just before being referred. The committee it was referred to was made up of the followng members of the House-Stainton, less, Wallantine, French and Moody

On February 21, S. D. No. 7 was read the third time, after which reading even other bills were up and disposed of, when finally Sub, for S. B. No. 7 was taken up for consideration. Senator Kingsley moved that it be recommitted to the Com. on State Afairs, with instructions to amend french was in the chair. The motion recommit was lost, 17 voting yes, 26 buing he and & not voting. Mi. Jones poved that Sylv titute for S. S. No. 7 But how sufferly was fought this 7 went over an uninished business Loc referred to the committee of the | -5 New Reade Street, - New York

whole. The roll was called and with the exception of the vote of Munson who changed it stood the same as on the previous motion to recommit. Aye--Adams, Beaudette, Campbell, Daggett, French, Hall, Jones, Kingsley, Munson, Miller, Moody, Noble, Nelson, Peterson, Reynolds, Stephens, Smith, Stark-total, 18. Nay-Averitt, Arbrick, Bates, Bixby, Dilatush, Ericson, Egan, Ellsworth, Fisher, Glahe, Hyde, Hess, Hanion, Johnesse, Murray, Mulkay, McBee, Nicholson, Osmond, Osborn, Patterson, Redwine, Stainton, Thatcher, Wallantine-total, 25. And so the motion to refer to the committee of the whole was lost. Mr. Reynolds moved to adjourn, which motion was lost. Substitute for S. B. No. 7 was discussed briefly, when McBee moved the previous question. A division was called for showing ayes 23, nave 13, So the motion prevailed.

stitute for S. B. No. 7 pags?". The roll was called with the following result: Ayes-Averitt, Arbuckte, Bates, Bixby, lilatush, Ericson, Egan, Ellsworth, izber, Glahe, Hytle, Hess, Hanlon, chnesse, Murray, Mulkey, McBee, Scholson, Nelron, Osmond, Batterson, ledwine, Stainton, Thatcher, Wallenine. Mr. Specker-total, 27, maysdams, Beaudette, Campbell, Daggett, rench, Hall, Jones, Kingsley, Munon, Miller, Moody, Noble, Patterson, drynolds, Stephens, Smith, Stark-toal, 17. And so the bill passed. The title was read and approved.

The question now being "Shall sub-

To make the thing certain Mr. Bates noved to reconsider the vote by which substitute for S. B. No. 7 passed. Stanon moved to lay the motion to reconider on the table. The roll was galled ith the same result as when the bill as passed, 27 voting to lay the motion n the table and Mr. Bates, who had cade the motion so recently to reonsider the vote on S. B. No. 7, water lay his last motion on the table. Mr. Stark gave notice that he would

move to reconsider the vote on is. B. No. 7, which notice was declared out of order. Moved to adjourn. Amst. An incidental or Two.

There were in the lower house thireen members who claimed and recived mileago for over a thousand alles and those who believe in supertitutions will remember it hetter. Mr. Burton Freach, who is the present congressman, was one of the thirteen.

Wado E. Portica.

SPECTION CALMIDAR.

Under this head we small genblash anding at versi, our tits of bestimm head markers, or other permissore announce aints, The charge will be live Hoffare year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee cond and fourth aturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop we-

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#### THE EASTERN OUESTION By KARL MARX -:- and -:-

Communism In Central Europe By KARL KAUTSKY Each at \$2 Per Copy. Postage Presaid. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

would not militate against the bus fully served in life, both as a public official and as a private citizen. TO ARISE WHERE-

on are did to have "collecdaho from kinacrille, loca. 'Ab-broke when they arrical; as such ar man has been before and nine

The first shape that the River Im-

S. B. No. 7 was first introduced on or about the 17th of January, 1809, and was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Navigation. On the 18th of January the bill known as S. B. No. 7 was

mittee ardse, listened to an opinion from the Attorney General, H. Hays, transacted some busines and heard the report of the Committee of the Whole on S. B. No. 15, S. J. R. No. 7., and, last but not least, substitute for S. B. No. 7. Senator Stary moved that the Senate adopt the report of the Committee of the Whole; its report on S. B. No. 7 was progress and ask leave to sit again Senator Wats moved to seggregate recommendations as to bills reported accepted by Stacy. When substitute for S. R. No. 7 arose Senator Watts moved formal and honest sort of citizens gen- that recommendation on substitute of S. B. No. 7 be not adopted; seconded by

# TY PEOPLE

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Yark Post Office, July 13, 1900.
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The food supply of the animal is the argest passive factor in his development; coss by which he obtains his food ply, the largest active factor in his "The hand of the development . . . "The hand of the Charlotte Perkins Gilman. .

### ETERNAL VIGILANCEL

Nothing is lost, everything gained, even if the latest plot of Idaho's Gooding his detectives, nameted in to-day's dispatch, should succeed in strangling information from Boise concerning ses behind the scenes of the great Class Struggle drama now enacting in the Court House of Ada County, Ida. The "arrest" of Carl Duncan; the obvious and everdone comedy of the "arrest", with Duncan, obviously, as the star performer, and Gooding's Pinkertons as fit s," stage-fitters, and stage wardrobe nanagars, all this comes as a providential clearly show and prove the warning— ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE

As correctly stated in the Boise dis teh Duncan has long been an object of suspicion in I. W. W. and S. L. P. quarters. The poisonous viper was all mere dangerous because, as is usual with his kind, he appeared with the external allurements of devotion to the Working Class, and of friendship. The rattle of the rattle-snake did not escape experienced ears; it, showever, for a escaped the ears of the inexperid. Dundan was a mischief maker the last Chicago convention W. He was there ed out and scotched. He then wrote to The People & series throw edit upon the conduct of the Edithe letter was published in these colntes Itself." Since then Duncan's buther acts discredited him more and Executive Committee for having of The People for the aforesaid similarly lurid language deled the removal of the National tary and of Section Hudson County, N. J., likewise for "treason." As inted himself the guardian-paladin of the revolutionary spirit of the Met Taken Party and of the L. W. W. Discredited in both organizations he dared not joffer his resolutions in went about looking for hatever member was unguarded and ced enough to listen and then to father his stuff. The time arrived when even that he could no longer do. ax to that career is the comedy of his new appearing in Boise ostenected with the S. L. P. and he, he the traducer of Haywood, armed like an arsenal to initiate a physical

force attempt in Haywood's behalf! on is dangerous; cradulty no The/man fit for the ranks of the militants in the Labor Movement must cultivate that even poise that at once necesses him from "suspicion" and guarde him against being duped by milty. Duncan's career must not be allowed to be lost. It warns eloquently that where the ears of a rat are seen g and the tail of a rat is seen ling, not a cow or a dove, but a RAT Hes, in between,-AND MUST BE SUMMARILY TREATED AS SUCH. S. L. P. and I. W. W. quarters he was a gravel in the shoe of those who had the only conclusion drawable load the rat's tail and ears, and emises. To e blindness of gilant was a source of no end is to the viglant-and imed by prolonging, the rate oppor-

t is equally true that none but the vigilant will schieve freedom,

LOYALTY OR TREASON TREMBLING

IN THE SCALES. Within two weeks the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners is to meet in Denver. It will be memorable event, one of the memor able events now crowding thick and fast. In no convention of the working class, so far held in America, have such opposing forces taken a hand. Little chicaneries have often before been practised for the control of conventions. The labor lieutenants of the capitalist class have ever been busy in advance of conventions. Where they did not have instructions direct from their masters they always had their own petty fences fix. It is otherwise in this instance. The capitalist class has found out that the work at hand needs something more than the mere machinations of their labor understrappers. The capitalist class left it to their understrappers to capture the L. W. W. convention last year in Chicago, and thus scuttle the only organization of Labor, which, indeed, organized instead of dislocating the working class. That experiment failed. The understrappers were downed and bounced. The I. W. W. was saved. The work of controlling the convention of the W. F. of M. the largest of all the unita which de facto constitute the I. W. W., has been taken in hand by the capitalists themesives. Not that the tools of the capitalists, their conscious or unconscious agents, the reactionary labor leader, with "revolution" on his lips and "cowardice" in his heart, have been neglected. Not that. We have seen the Mahoneys, the darlings of the mine owner speculators, sandbagging the working class in Goldfield; we have seen the O'Neills echoing; the lurid-vapid insults that capitalism has for proletaire rabble;" we have seen the Kirwans at their underground work of seeking to poison the delegates' minds All this we have seen; and all this was useful to the capitalist scheme of A. F. of L.-izing the /Western miners. But all this was not enough. The capitalist political machinery was set in motion. St. John, the hero of the Goldfield strike, together with another delegate to the convention, were arrested on a trumped up, transparently ridiculous charge, and are kept in juil

the spine from that organization and at the same time from the I. W. W. Will Treason to the working class triumph in Denver? Will loyalty emerge victorious? Impossible to foretell. This much, however, is certain: The old maxim holds good to-day, as it ever did in the past-"When the few attempt to sell what belongs to the many, the purchaser finds his purchase a hollow one." Treason may triumph in Denver, ONLY TO BE STAMPED OUT IN THE LAND. The Cause of Labor's emancination neither will nor can be downed by Treamon. While Levalty and Treason may seem to be trembling in the scales, Treason is bound to kick the beam.

'awaiting trial," that is, out of the

oming convention of the W. F. of M.;

while Haywood, against whose person

the conspiracy was first started, is kept

for trial before a jury that the prosecu-

tion carefully manages to keep in a

state of perpetually melting away

Thus the capitalists of the land have

taken a direct hand in the convention

With some of its best men forcibly

kept from the coming convention of th

W. F. of M., the capitalist class counts

with controlling, counts with extracting

are held aloft in the hands of the Genius of the Age, they are not the false scales that are held up in the hand of the Class that has outlived its usefulness, and the still more worthless element that serves as the agent of that Class.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING. Despatches from Russia convey the information that to-day "no one has any difficulty in Baku, Lodz or Odessa in having his personal enemy removed for the modest sum of 40 or 50 kopecks." In other words, the wages

for the job of murder is 20 cents, piecework in those cities. Sixteen years ago, the New York Sun" sigted: There is no difficulty in New York to find a man to commit murder for \$2." In other words, in New York, sixteen years ago, the wages

for the job of murder was \$2, piece-

At first blush it would seem that the wages of murderers was sixteen years ago higher in New York than they are now in Baku, Lodz or Odessa. This is an error. Considering the cost of living in Baku, Lodz or Odessa, and contrasting the same with the higher rents and cost of living in the New York of sixteen years ago, the conclusion is clear that, if anything, the wages of murderers, in ssian towns mentioned, are higher than they were in New York of 1891. Contrasting the present cost of living of living in the New York of that day, and making allowance for the increase supply of murderers, the actual wages

will strike the blow deserve freedom, in this "industry" are lower here than

The reasons stated in the dispatches for the lew price or wages of murdeners in Europe are, first, the cheapness of human life; secondly, the low esteem in which the laws are held. Identical causes operate here productive of identical results.

In Russia, as in America, society is in state of dissolution. Here, as there, the ruling class, at the end of its tether, is running amuck at such a rate that any one so innocent as to suppose that a Russian grandee or an American capatalist has the slightest regard for the law would be laughed at as childish. Finally, there as here, life has become "dirt class. In Russia, the ruling class thinks nothing of massacring with bayonet, sabre or hemp whole rafts of people. Here in America, what capitalist has the slightest compunction at the scores of workers periodically sacrificed on railrossis, in mines or mills, or at the many more whose lives are slowly drained, like the life of a man who cuts the artery of his wrist and lies down in a bath of warm water-drained in the murderous pens of "industry"?

Like causes, like effect, Murder becomes an industry when an old social rule is dissolving and a new is rising. Twas so in the Rome of the Caesars; 'twas so in the Athens immediately after the Peloponesian war; 'twas so in the England of Charles I, 'twas so in the France of Louis the XV and XVI; - 'tis so in the Russia and the America-supplementary opposites-of to-day.

THE "EXCITMENT" IN 'FRISCO.

It is not murder only that will out. All other things, good, bad and indifferent, have a way of coming to the surface. The San Francisco "Argonaut" is the gate through which certain facts, long known by the Socialists to exist. but positively denied by both capitalists and their felow criminals, the craft union leaders, are rushing out into the light of day, like rabbits, smoked out of the trunks of old trees by that most pungent of smokes, the steady on-march of so-

cial evolution. In San Francisco, so the "Argonaut" declares, a committee of seventy-five influential businessmen has been organized as "a rallying point for the decent, conservative element) in the community, which wishes to see law and order preserved and business confidence restored." That is the everture to the dance. Thereupon come the specifications Among these, the evils to be suppressed for the "restoration of busines confidence" is the "existence of factions in the PROPERTY-HOLDING CLASS who help to foment the labor union troubles.' No slight murder that is that comes out

by the admission. Only a visjonary Socialist fit to be used as catspaw to the labor fakir catspaw of the capitalist, will honestly believe, and only a shyster lawyer Socialist auxious for fees, will affect to pronounce any strike by workingmen, as a workingman's strike. Such is the structure of the craft union that it can and is habitually readily used as a tool by one capitalist concern against a competing concern. And such is the care that the labor fakir takes to keep out education from the rank and file, that these do not perceive the scurvy uses they are frequently put to. The fomenting of the "labor union troubles" is one of the thousand and one methods by which the capitalist illustrates his devotion to his maxim: "Competition is suit of his efforts to increase his gains he reduces wages, introduces improved machinery and seeks to monopolize the market, at least weed it out of all the competitors he can. In the weeding out effort the craft union, manipulated by the capitalist's labor lieutenant, is a valuable tool. In what canitalist establishment is not there cause for complaint? The flower bed of wage slavery can breed complaints only. Nothing easier than to arouse the wage slaves of one shop to strike; nothing looks more "labor-loving.". The capitalist pulls the wires; the labor fakir swings his arms and plays his jaws-and there is your "labor union trouble" in full blast in the competing establishment. It necessarily happens that what one competitor can do, others can do likewise-and they do do it-and there you have your "labor

union troubles." The committee of seventy-five "influ ential businessmen" who denounce "factions in the property-holding class" for fomenting union labor troubles are kettles calling the pot black. The "business confidence" they seek to restore is confidence in themselves, and against their competitors in business and in the trick of "union labor troubles" Of course, the element that constitutes the "committee" is the "decent element in the community": to such worthiss whatever interferes with their schemes is "indecent," as indecent as workers are "undesirable citizens." Capitalist troubles breed "union labor troubles." The excitement in San Francisco is a quaint episode in the

the progress of which labor fakirs and capitalists alike grind one another to dust. "DESIRABLE" CITIZENS.

A law suit, just instituted and involving no less a set of personages than Gen. Walter S. Logan, Senator Agnew and the society elite Myra B. Martin, uncovers deeds that entitle the doers to honorary membership in Roosevelt's club

of "desirabilities." The defendants in the suit charge the General, the Senator and the society elite with having conspired to loot the San Luis Mining Company. The gist cheap" in the estimate of the ruling of the allegations is that moneys intended for the purchase of treasury stock were placed by the General in his personal bank account mingled with his own funds; that he converted these mon eys to his own use; that he paid himself 10 per cent of the gross collections as "commissions" aggregating over \$125,oco; that he sold stock to himself; that in the course of these transactions the society elite secured 15,000 shares and the Senator was one of the manipulators. The plaintiffs urge "gross fraud." f

Needless to say, while this choice trinty of "desirable" citizens were at work they had scorn only for the "undesirable" citizens-that "proletaire rabble" that insists in getting what they produce, and who have the effrontary of holding and even | declaring | that the "desirable" citizens are a collection of swindlers-men and women whose "work" consists in pilfering from one another the wealth four capitalist-looking passengers were ing class of.

The case of the plaintiffs in the San Luis Mining Company could have been made infinitely completer. The case presents only one side. There is another, though not opposite side. It is a supplementary side. That side could he presented only by the workingmen, the miners, without whom the San Luis mines would be just so much dross. What that supplementary side is, Goldfield and the recent events in Goldfield. may give an inkling of. The San Luis mining affair must be very different from all such affairs if it differs materially from Goldfield. In Goldfield barely to out of 700 alleged mines are legitimate. At least 690 of those "mines" are located actually in the pockets of investors." It is from these pockets that the bulk of the Goldfield "mine"owners draw their ingots. The actual Goldfield mines are mostly swindles. It follows that the "mine"-owners of

such concerns deal really in fly-paper. Consequently, it is to their interest to promote confidence. Capitalist "confidence" is the most skittish thing. While, as Dunning puts it, Capital will commit any crime, trample down all human rights, and even risk its owner's own neck, for the sake of large profits, never theless Capital will take no risks when the "coffee and doughnut brigade" is on its ears, making profits shaky. It is therefore, in the interest of the "Generals", the "Senators", the "society el ites", in short, in the interest of the "desirable citizens" that the "proletaire rabble" be conspicuously trampled under foot. That sets "confidence" on its feet. It is for this reason a lot of disreputable perjurors were suborned in Goldfield to secure a verdict that would notify Canital outside of Goldfield "the coast i clear." It is for this reason the stalwart

St. John is now held in durance vile. How much more complete would not the life of trade." Competition kills. the case of the San Luis mines be if its allowed to supplement the tale against the "desirable" citizens!

> Socialists are not apt to spend any praises upon the plunderers of the working class. For all that, every lover of Truth and despiser of Sham must applaud Mr. Howard Gould and Mrs. they are rendering the "undesirable" other in their capitalist ministry of exemplifying the Sanctity of Family Life,"

Nobody ever heard of a Presidential speech "sending wages up." The papers are full of accounts of the way "stocks have been sent up"-1 to 3 points-by the advance sheets of the speech that Roosevelt made recently at Indianopolis. Why the difference? Just because under a class system of society political rulership means rulership of the dominant clas.

We have a minature pen and, ink draw ing of Karl wark, cabinet size, suitable for mounting and framing for home dec oration. We sell them for five cents each, or 30 cents in lots of ome deren.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY crunching process of social evolution, in a New Roade street, I . Here Yark

CONVERSATION No. 1

[Under this head will be reproduced series of conversations that were either listened to or partaken in by the editor of The People in the company of the capitalist passengers, whom he met in the Pullmans in the course of his recent extensive tour in the West.]

On the morning of March 21, at about 9 o'clock, after breakfast, about 50 miles east of Hazen, Nev., there were seated a number of passengers around the small tables, placed in the open alcoves, in the buffet observation car of the overland limited train that left Ogden, Utah, the previous evening for the West. As De Leon entered the car he found the table in the first alcove occupied. Around it sat four slick-looking capitalists—three middle aged and one elderly gentleman. He passed by that table. In the second sloove a solitary gentleman occupied the table-it was Mahoney, "Acting President" of the Western Federation of Miners. The eves of the two met; surprise at the encounter was for an instant manifested by both; but they fell not into each other's arms; they not even exchanged greetings. De Leon moved on. The next alcove and table just behind Mahoney was vacant. De Leon entered it, sat down, took out his T. D. clay pipe, filled it, lighted it and started to smoke. Alnost immediately the following words fell upon his ears and made them prick

"That I. W. W. is the limit!"

The exclamation proceeded from the table in front of Mahoney at which the that they collectively plunder the work- seated. Presently, this other sentence was heard, proceeding from the same quarter:

"That whole Goldfield region will go to the dogs if these men have their way.' From another voice: "What are they but Anarchists? There is St. John, the worst anarchist of the lot."

After a little while:- "Those men were all right until St. John came down. They changed. They now act like possessed."

A fourth voice, undoubtedly from the old gentleman: "St. John is no worse than the rest of 'em, The I. W. W. is the trouble."

Several minutes passed during which the conversation lulled, or, without intending it to be whispered, could not be clearly enough overheard. The only distinguishable words were "I. W. W., "Goldfield," "wages," "town workers," "shipments," etc. Presently, it seemed to be a summary of what he had been just saying indistinctly, the elderly voice uttered this sentence clearly, deliberately, distinctly enough to be heard all over the car:

"What have carpenters got to do with miners? What have miners got to do with carpenters? What have either got to do with waiters? I NEVER HEARD OF SUCH A THING BEFORE IN ALL MY LIFE. It is anarchy, just that. If carpenters, waiters and miners can be allowed to strike together, what would prevent the men on this train from striking with the minera?! They might as well seize all the mines and all the railroads-

"And the rest of the country!" broke n another voice.

"Yes, of course," continued the elderly oice. "There is no use in talking THE MINERS MUST NOT BE ALLOW ED TO REMAIN IN THE I. W. W. WITH THE CARPENTERS AND TOWN

This matter being settled to the satisfaction of the gentlemen, the conversation branched off on other topics. and on it reverted back to the I. W. W. and Goldfield, the two subjects, or virtually the one, seeming to be a sore spot with the quartet. Mahoney heard that conversation, ev-

ery word of it; he knew De Leon heard

it; what is better yet, he knew De Leon knew he had heard it. Like De Leon Mahoney was on the way to Goldfield Howard Gould in the valuable service and both had to and did change cars at Hazen to take the southbound train. citizens by the way the loving couple Both men knew each other's errand. Ma are revealing the truth regarding each honey knew De Leon was bound for Gold. honey knew De Leon was bound for Goldfield, Tonopah, Rhyolite to deliver addresses on Industrial Unionism. De Leon knew Mahoney was bound for Goldfield to take charge of the strike. If ever Accident speke to a man, giving him a mandate how to conduct himself on his mission, Accident did on that occasion when it smote Malioney's cars with the words of the capitalist quartet who unguardedly admitted their safety as plunderers of the working class, of the very men in his own organization, depended upon the tearing of the miners from the industrial bonds that bound them to their fellow wage slaves in the other industries. If ever Accident threw light upon the mind's eye of a man, who until then was in honest darkness, Ac cident threw that light then and there upon the mind's eye of Mahoney. I ver Accident so contrived ft as to cause the cleansing of the heart of a man who honestly had opposed the man who sat just behind him, to cause him to realize

that a friend, not a foe sat there; to

to drive him to effer him his hand-in but he isn't our sister and our short, if ever Accident caused Capitalism itself to establish unity by enforcing oneness of purpose in men active in the labor movement, Accident issued its orders on that overland westbound train, on that

morning of March 21. To De Leen the eccurrence was an added inspiration en his agitation tour to labor for the I. W. W .-

To Mahoney the occurrence was an dded spur to sandbag the working class.

#### UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER : JONATHAN-Oh, hang your "class struggle." I am sick and tired of that senseless phrase.

UNCLE SAM - "Hang?" 'sick?" "tired?" "senseless phrase?" I thought you understood the thing and accepted it.

B. J .- Yes; I accepted it when did not understand it; now that understand it, I regret it. I have been reading up on Socialism;-there is nothing in that "class struggle."

U. S .- Tut, tut; you must have been reading dime novels, or the "Police Gazette."

B. J .- No dime novels or "Poice Gazette," either, but authorized organs of Socialism in Germany, France, England and here.

U. S .- And you there learned that the class struggle is sense-

B. J.-They don't say so in so many words; but out of them I picked up facts enough to knock theory of the "class struggle" into cocked hat. U. S .- When you talk that way

it looks to me that your brains have been "knocked into a cocked

B. I.-Let's see. Is Paul Lafargue, the ex-Socialist deputy in the French Chamber, a leading Socialist, or not?

U. S.—He is. B. J .- Is he a horny-handed manual worker?

U. S. (a slight twinkle perceptible in his eyes)-Nay. B. J.-Is August Bebel, of the

German Reichstag, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S .- He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-handed manual worker?

U. S. (a brighter twinkle in his eyes)-Nay.

B. J .- Is Professor Ferri, the Socialist Delegate in the Italian Parliament, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S .- He is. B. J.-Is he a horny-handed

manual worker? U. S. (the twinkle in his eyes ready to snap)-Nay.

B. I .- I don't need to go further. Here you have it; the leading Socialists of France, Germany, Italy and other places are men of intellect and culture, who do not none is a wage worker or proletariat; they are all members of the ruling class; they are all champions of the working class. That knocks the bottom out of the class struggle. Give in?

U. S. (the twinkle in his eyes all ablaze)-Just you wait and let me get in my innings. An army consists of soldiers?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S.—Is one soldier an army B. J.-No. U. S .- The capitalist class con

sists of capitalists? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Is one capitalist the

whole capitalist class? B. J.-No. U. S .- The class of the prole-

tariat consists of proletarians? B. J.-Yes.

U. S.-Is one proletariat the whole class of the proletariat?

B. J.-No.

U. S .- No more can the presence of a few non-proletarians in the movement of the proletariat change the character of this movement. You know Artemus Ward? B. J.-Yes, indeed.

make him repellant of the wrong his U. S. You recollect he said: tating war. De recent conduct hid dene that man; and "The African may be our brother, coll en itself."

wife and our uncle; he isn't several of our brothers, and all of our first wife's relashuns; he isn't out grandmother, and our great grandfather, and our aunt in the country; he isn't everybody and everybody else likewise." Neither are such valuable leaders, Ferri, Lafargue, Bebel, together with all such others you might enumerate, everybody and everybody else likewise; they may be and are a good deal, but they are not the whole Movement, and everything else likewise. You can't make out from the presence and prominence of such men in the movement of the proletariat that the movement is not the struggle of a class against the class that oppresses it. If you do, then a soldier is an army, and "the African" becomes all our relations, "ou aunt in the country," included.

Poor Charles H. Bohl! He lays up some money in Arizona, and, misled by the Rep.-Dem.-Reform press, comes to New York imagining he would find safety here and "wealth as the reward of thrift." Instead, he found New York but a mining camp in disguise, with the roughlooking "jumpers" and "gun men," as they are called in the West clad in broad cloth. The confiding Arizonian soon found the New York sharpers better hands at the game than the Westers rowdies. Stripped of all his savings, th deluded Arizonian "lost faith in huma" honesty" and committed spicide. The loss of an illusion is not always the gate through which to enter the field of intelligent organization to everthrow the sharperdom of capitalism.

With Mrs. Richard Croker, who has long refused to live with her husband for reasons that go to the very roo of the "sanctity of the family," agree ing to fergive and forget, and to live again with her husband, and Mrs. Howard Gould suing for a limited divorce from her precious husband-with these two events swelling the list of similar ones, the family sanctity of which canitalism boasts being the bright particular guardian had better be looked into.

It is not Judge Lagdon alone—the mine owners' magistrate who engineer ed the conviction of the innocent Preton-who writes letters to himself marked with skulls and crossbones. The European despatches tell of a similar bureau managed obviously by the Czar himself and from which he issues letters to himself threatening him with assassination.

The Builders' Exchange and Realty Board Committee of Frisco, made a candid statement, when it declared high rents and cost of living are the primary cause of the demand for high wages there. As the builders and real estate men are not landlords and grocers, they can afford to be frank; their ox is not gored; on the contrary, he can be saved from the attacks of the trade unions and his weight greatly increased, if rents and prices are lowered Capitalist candor depends on capitalist interest.

Five hundred lawyers applauded themselves to the echo on the 5th inst. at the anquet given in the Waldorf Astoria earn their living by manual work; to retiring Justice William J. Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The lawyers' hands were simply swollen with clapping at hearing themselves pronounced the "upholders of justice," the "bulwarks of the Constitution," the "foremost citizens (desirable) of the land," the "hope of the Nation."

> Is it a case of "American capitalist invasion" of Germany, or a case of "German feudalic invasion" of America? While the Gould family is torn with "sensational charges" made by husband against wife and wife against husband, a "scandal shakes" the German Court, husbands challenging one another to mortal combat by reason of family affairs of "extremely delicate nature."

> The parallelism of contemporaneous events between Russia and America should not be lost sight of. In Russia. a conscience that breaks its way even through the heavy incrustations of habit. causes the mighty Czar to slink like a malefactor from room to room in fear of bodily harm. In America, an equally self-assertive conscience breaks its way through its Big Stick crust, and causes Roosevelt to slink out of the house by a side door at Mrs. McKinley's funerall

Japan has been "stung" again in the Far East by Russia. : "The peace of Portsmouth" promises another devas-U. S. You recollect he said: tating war. Deception is bound to re-

### · CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT! UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TOSTHEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN/RIGHATURE AND ADDRESS SHOWS OFFEE WILL BE MECOGNIZED.

#### BIG AVERAGE IN SPITE OF . ed as I am by the glaring unjustice of DOUBLE RATES.

To The Daily and Weekly People: losed find 10 subs to the Weekly People. This is an average of 1 sub ce De Leon has been here: 32 s in as many days. Wish we had many De Leon's, and our press soon become a power, which ald be read by every wage slave in the country and then you would

. Yours for the cause,

ouver, B. C., May 19.

[Note: -This average is made striking by the fact that, owing to stal changes, the subscription rates Canada have been doubled.-Cirrolation Manager.

### PROGRESSIVE CALIFORNIA.

To The Daily and Weekly People:almost impossible to carry on a conation with the native element here, which consists mostly of self-emoyers, who own maybe a span of ses and haul ties by contract. Their risws are not only conservative, but re-rogressive. They cannot be reached by oner of reason and become abus ive when cornered. They are as full of tency as the proverbial egg is full of meat. (Their ideal is a Jeffersonian democracy, with the economic conions appropriate thereto, and seeing tively that their ideal belongs to the dead past, they have become mere

When speaking of high wages recently, one of them gave it out cold, that in his on, it was impossible for the building trades to earn their present wages d the city (San Francisco) ought to be put under martial law. It afforded me quite a relief to bury myself in the study of the "18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." Such penetration, such divine sarcasm, such striking comparison can only spring from a master mind

The saw-mill workers and some of the skert are of a different stamp from natives, they are mostly floaters with me, like the writer. If it was not one thing, it should be easy to ore this county (Mendocino) into the I. W. W. The season is through the per, and in winter, they are either idle or work at something else. Now their occupation teaches them their cominterest as workers and they are not adverse to be unionized, but when an A. F. L. organizer goes among them and discloses the beauties of "Unionism hem, he awakes but scant interest.

What, pay a high initiation fee and mill, which would necessarily mean Join another union, and conseanother fee?"

"What, give notice of a strike 3 or 4 the ahead; and by that time the sea-

"You must take us for imbeciles alto er to come before us with such pro-

Now the difficulty in organizing these n where there is no town, is in the fact that the saw mill companies own great tracts of land with everything that ey have an antipathy against. But it these slaves that will, at the psyal moment, bear fruit.

Last summer, when I advocated the true brand of union in Albion, if I had on of the real facts of the tion in Goldfield, I might have been shie to enlighten some of them. In the place papers the Industrial Workers of the World was described as a band of sts and intimidators, who run men of town because they would not join the I. W. W. Of course, these papers gave the A. F. L. side of it, but nobody that was not familiar with the ts as disclosed by St. John this spring ould tell how much truth there was in

To my estimation it would not yet be soo late to put this said explanation by St. John in leastet form and give it a ch wider circulation than can be ne by the Weekly People. Also the leastet entitled, "Who Shall Own the tries?" should be distributed in saw-mills. I have not seen a daily paper since I am up here and do not what is going on, so please send me the Weskly People as soon as pos-

With fraternal greeting

ardy Creek, Mendocino, Colo., May

SOCIALIST BREEZE OID CAPITALIST SUFFOCATION

hundreds of propertyles producers and a few non-producing owners, I am badly in need of a little breeze. Even a good cyclone would be welcome to clear the suf focating atmosphere of capitalism here in which newspapers, churches, commerce

> existing. There is beauty on the surface of this ountry, and wealth in its bosom, but it makes my heart ache to see how little the workers and producers enjoy either one. There is machinery around here amazingly powerful, showing how the wheel turn by itself and the saw saw by itself," but it makes my blood boil to see how the wonderful tool has been taken away from the inventor and how the unlawful owner calmly enjoys the benefit of the werker's genius and proceeds in

> and even conversation is moving (?) and

handing him starvation wages. Excuse me for indulging in written orstory. Send me the Weekly People and avoid getting letters like these with su-

Yours very truly J. J. Flat River, Mo., May 27.

### THE SHREDDED WHEAT STRIKE

To the Daily and Weekly People:-It has never been my pleasure to send anything to The People with such pride and satisfaction, as a report of the strike of the Shredded Wheat Workers here. As has been stated by organizer Brooks and Delaney, 225 men and women walked out of the "Home of Shredded Wheat," because the demand for a nine-hour day, with the same wage that is being paid for ten hours was not granted. Of the 225 about 150 were women and girls, who had worked for \$5,50 per week.

On Saturday of last week it was my pleasure and honor to address this body of men and women, who without organization, spontaneously walked ou and determined to stand solid until their demand was granted. Organizers Brooks and Delaney had been on the field several hours, and before the strike had been on 24 hours the entire body was organized into an I. W. W. Local. Then never could be a more enthasiastic body of men and women nor a more determined one. They were all ready for L W. W. instruction, and it is certain they got it.

To-day again, I was at their meeting. and was made proud of my sex by seeing how solld and earnestly the women stood for their rights. There was not a single weak one among them, although two of the number had been in jail the day before, for distributing leaflets on the street. Organizer Brooks had been to the Mayor for a permit to do such work, but was denied, on the ground that the Mayor did not "like his (Brook's) way of doing such things." Naturally the capitalist did not "like" such methods and naturally the cowards attacked the two girls who were going from house to house giving out "A Plain Statement of Facts Regardnecessary, hotels included, and they ing the Shredded Wheat Strike." Evof these young girls an insult and the police hirelings showed their brute nature by attacking the weakest.

"Major" Butler, the Lord of Realm has made the decree that the strikers shall not be called after his worldwide known product, but the redoutable "Major" is learning some lessons these days, and he will find his decrees do not always stand. He is sending his autothe workers to get into it and go back to the factory. He cannot understand how they resist his pleadings, and is very proud and happy that he has wor four or five over to seab upon their siaters and brothers. The strikers are a very intelligent lot of men and wonen, and the unanimous way in which they work and stand together, is some

thing to inspire all other wage-workers As it is to be expected when men and en are working for such small wages, there is need for funds to help carry on this strike. We make the appeal to all believers in the freedom of the working class, to send contributions to Harry Keller, 121 Main St., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and notify Wm. E. Traut. man. Prompt action is needed and funds should be sent in immediately. To the Socialist Women of Greater New York I appeal, as this is largely man's strike. This is the time for us to stand as solid for our sex, as well as for the work of the L. W. W., and I trust there will be prompt and mater-

Rhods M. Brooks Plants Falls, 27, 7, May 21,

is aid forthe

# IMPORTANT, IMPORTANT, IMPORTANT!! DR BRANN'S ATTACK

THE MOVING FUND AND SOME FACTS REGARDING THE NECESSITY OF RALLYING TO ITS SUPPORT.

to report only one donation from:-Yonkers, N. Y. Peter Jacob-

son ...... 11.60 Previously aknowledged .... 2955.98 Grand Total ..... \$2967.58

Now that the work of moving is well n hand and cash payments of all kinds are being made the fund is fast petering, and in fact even a greater sum than the \$3,000 originally estimated will be required to carry on the work to completion—that much is now clearly evident.

A cast up was made to-night and there are still 226 subscription lists outstanding and, as it takes a lot of

The Moving Fund is getting to be | time and money for postage to follow Stopping Fund and this week we have these up, this opportunity is embraced to send out a rallying call to get more money on outstanding lists and hurry them along.

> Push and nush hard, lose no time: for now that we are in the midst of moving, we cannot be stopped for lack of funds. There should be no trouble getting on an average of three to five dollars on these outstanding lists and that would give the management a splendid lift financially and relieve it of a great deal of anxiety on this score When you read this stop and think whether you are one of the 226 and if

you are, then hustle! A. C. Kihn, Secy.-Treas. Press Security League. Friday, May 31, 1907.

## GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH TO BE AWARDED TO THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION GETTERS FOR THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

A comrade has furnished the prize | er than June 15th or later than July money for the following WEEKLY 14th, the post mark on the orders will PEOPLE subscription contest. Read the conditions carefully and get busy in the contest:-\$100.00 in CASH PRIZES will be

awarded as follows to the three that send in the largest number of yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People between June 15th, and July 15th, 1907: The person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People between June 15th and July 15th will receive as first prize \$50.00 cash; the person sending in the e cond largest number will receive \$30.00 cash, and the person sending

ceive as third prize \$20.00 cash. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT WILL COUNT IN THIS CONTEST.

in the third largest number will re-

All orders must be mailed not earli-

show when the orders are mailed.

There will be no restriction as t the amount of help a contestant may secure, a section may elect or employ a canvasser and every member of th section may help, in all cases credit will be given ONLY to the ones who send in the subscriptions regardless of how they are secured.

The prizes will be awarded on July 25th, 1907.

Now, comrades get down to business and show to the world what you can do for your own paper, the greatest Socialist paper on earth.

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

For the week ending May 31st, w received 177 subs for the Weekly People, and 37 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 214, which is a long ways from the 500 per week that we have urged the Party to try for.

THE OLD AND NEW SLAVERY RECALLED BY ITS CELE-BRATION.

(By Janet Pearl, Brooklyn, N. Y.) Decoration Day has been celerated and we rejoice and are jubilant that chattel slavery is dead. We pay tribute to our fallen heroes who fought for freedom's cause, for chattel slavery is no more!

But wage slavery flourishes and condage is as prevalent to-day as chatte! slavery ever was. chattel slave was sold to the master by a third party, the wage slave makes the sale himself; that's the only difference. The wage slave has only his labor power, a perishable commodity, for which he must quickly find a market. Labor power unemployed goes to waste; so the bargain is struck on the capitalists' terms

To reproduce his labor power the workingmen is allowed a fraction of the day in which to create necessaries for his own consumption. By far the greater portion of the day the laborer must work gratis for his employer. The workingman receives pay for that fraction of time spent in creating for his own use, that portion of labor only is paid labor. The remainder of the day he creates surplus value, which the capitalist appropriates as profits. Surplus value is unpaid labor and belongs to the worker who produces it. The wage slave is deluded into believing that this surplus produce, given gratis and voluntarily (by contract) is paid for to him and considers all of chattel slaves' labor unpaid even that part used for the maintenance of the chattel slave. This deception is compulsory; while wage slavery is volun-

ist, by his dominant force, arising ionism, spells victory. from his ownership of capital, t lakes possession of the surplus

value, the result of the application of labor power, the life of the workingman is subjugated and enslaved. "He who takes the means whereby I live takes my life." Substitute labor power for "means" and you have, he who takes my labor power whereby I live, takes my life. The southern master was concerned in the pathetically with great political or soamount of available labor in the slave and purchased only that and was anxious that the chatte! slave should not reach to quickly the elastic limit, contrary with the wage slaves, they do not represent invested capital. The faster the wage slave is driven, the more profits does the capitalist realize. Catholic hierarchy in Ireland. When the wage slave falls, due to exhaustion, overwork and insufficient food, other slaves step in to meet with like fate. The capitalist sustains no loss, as did the master who had to pay an additional sum of money for each new slave. The wage slave is worked to the limit at a merciful speed. And with all this the workingman considers himself a free man-free to starve.

Good-hearted reformers would raise wages to alleviate the condition of the "poor." This will not suffice, wage slavery must be abolished. No fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Our cry must be "the product of our labor." All we produce and not even the smallest fraction of our labor shall go gratis to a class which feeds upon the labor of others.

There is one way for workers to get the full product of their labor, and that is to organize industrially on the economic field, and give expression to these demands thru Labor power is the very life of the ballot. The ballot, backed by the workers and when the capital- the intelligence of industrial un-

Yours for Industrialism, Janet D. Pearl.

On the Mover-Haywood Demonstration Repelled by Irish Socialists.

Headquarters of the Irish Socialist Federation, 18 Fourth ave., N. Y

At a recent meeting of the Irish Socialist Federation of New York (s body composed exclusively of Socialists of Irish birth and parentage) the late uncalled for attack by Dr. Brann upon the demonstration in favor of a fair trial for the imprisoned leaders of the Western Federation of Miners was taken up for discussion. As this statement of this reverend gentleman that there were but few Irishmen in the parade was regarded by the members present as a reflection upon the public spirit of our countrymen, placing them before the American public as being indifferent or hostile to a demand for justice, the fellowing statement was prepared for publication in criticism of his position and in vindication of the character of those Irish who marched in the "horde," as Dr. Brann elegantly terms the flower of

the organized workers of New York. We, members of the Irish Socialist Federation, speaking on behalf of those working class Irish who in every movement for freedom have ever taken a foremost place, who have ever been as pioneers ready to point the way in every movement for progress, or as fighters ready to lay down their lives for its realization, desire to remind the Rev. Dr. Brann that we as Irish have a history behind us, a history that speaks elequently against the interposition of clergymen in temporal affairs, a history that warns us of the folly of expecting from clergymen either wisdom, political prudence, or controversial decency once they step into the political arena. How often in Ireland have we seen clergymen claiming their right to take sides in politics as men, as Irishmen; and how often have we seen these same individuals, when criticized by some opponent denounce such criticism as an attack upon the church? Are we to have this farce repeated in America? Are we to hear gentlemen like the Rev. Dr. Brann hurl insult and abuse at a gathering of 60,000 workingmen and women, and stand ready to brand as enemies of the church any of the people so attacked who dare to say a word in their own defense? How long are we to have the unionism. spectacle of a priest of a church which proudly claims to be Catholic or Universal set himself to sneer at men or women because of their alleged foreign birth and to echo every appeal to the basest passion of the lowest element of know-nothing-ism? As Irish men and women we repudiate with scorn his attempt to represent our race as hostile to the labor movement, or as quiescent

proclaim the contrary? In 1808 all Ireland and all Irish mer and women the world over proudly and solemnly honored the memory of the United Irish rebels of 1798, but in their own day these rebels were denounced in the most solemn manner by the whole

in the face of social injustice. We affirm

our solemn conviction that the language

of Dr. Brann is a greater danger to his

church than a thousand Moyer-Haywood

demonstrations are to free institutions

in America. Does the reverend gentle

man believe that theological studies

equip clergymen for grappling sym-

cial problems? Will he permit us to

cite for him a few instances culled from

Irish history, which in thunder tones

In 1848, when acores of thousands of the Irish race were perishing of famine in a food-exporting country, the Young Ireland Party raised the holy standard of insurrection as the only hope of a perishing people, but they also were denounced from the altar as enemies of religion, and their leaders stoned by mobs of ignorant fanatics led on by priests. To-day the memory of their movement is among the most sacred treasures of our race. To-day we honor and revere the mem-

ory of the Fenians of 1867, and every year tens of thousands of the brightest men and purest women in Ireland decorate the graves of those who have passed away, yet the Fenians were denied the rights of the Church, and one member of the Irish Catholic episcopate, the Bishop of Limerick publicly declared that "Hell was not hot enough, nor eternity long enough for a Fenian." But why pile up more examples? Had

Dr. Brann had the slightest knowledge of Irish history he would have realized that the Irish are the last to be deterred by priestly thunders from pursuing any path they believe to lead to justice. Long familiarity with such thunders has destroyed their terrors among the thoughtful men and women of our race.

But history is not the reverend gentle man's strong point, as witness his pointless contrast of the "Star Spangled Banner" with the "Marsellaise," a hymn, he says, "identified with bloodshed, strife and carnage." Well, does he believe that the "Star Spangled Banner" was

### LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED TEAT COME IN ANOMERSE LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS

W G. WICHITA, KANS-1st-The ! conomic laws of the capitalist system force the capitalist class to organize itself. The sociologic laws, brought about by the said economic laws, drive the working class to organize itself along parallel lines.

Next question next week.

W. A. G., WORCESTER, MASS .- The rise of land values with its reflex on rents is the most important item in the cost of living. Differently from the prices of other goods, rentals do not oscillate, they rise steadily. Persepolis may be destroyed and with it its rentals; normally rentals swell steadily the cost

J. McC., TACOMA, WASH .- Apply to Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, for catalogue. Die all Charles

D. B. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL-An honest, conscientious answer? Here it is: The Volkszeitung Corporation ts sink of unqualified corruption. It has habitually sold out the working class for advertisements. Only the other day it sold out the brewers for two columns of ads. It is in with the looters of union treasuries. One of the latest was Neidermeyer who fled to Brazil and with whom the Corporation shared the "plunder." It does business through these agencies-gets them to "raise donations" to its papers from their unions and pays them at times, as much as 75 per cent. "commission." Thus it bleeds the unions. Its news columns are controlled by its advertisers. The case of the installment furniture dealer whose men caused the death of a workingman's wife and the facts concerning which, published in all the papers, were suppressed in the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker" is a case in point. There is no more hope of converting such a concern to I. W. W. cleanliness than there is of converting the capitalist class to Socialism. Next question next week.

J. W. W., SPOKANE, WASH .- Masqueraders are those who talk "peaceful

A. G., CHICAGO, ILL.-The only mission craft unionism can have had is to help wipe out the small concerns and thereby promote the concentration of productive forces. When such concentration has been perfected the mission of craft unionism is ended. Industrial unionism then becomes necessary.

W. A. S., PADDINGTON, N. S. W .-The organized I. W. W. did not start out with the full membership represented by the delegates at the first convention. Many more than 2,000 were represented. When the organization was actually formed the membership that paid the first regular dues numbered only 2,000. That explains Trautman's figures! Rapidly, thereupon, other organizations represented at the Convention, came in with their dues. The membership was thus raised. Next question next week.

Christian brotherhood among the na: tions? Does he forget that the "Star Spangled Banner" was born out of the

attempt of England to reimpose by force its domination upon the unwilling people of this country, as the "Marseillaise" was born out of the attempt of England and the other monarchies of Europe to reimpose by force and slaughter, a merciless tyranny upon the people of France? Let all the Dr. Branus take notice that

the working class is on its march, that its march is not the carefully organized bluster of a few politicians and their hirelings, but the spontaneous manifestations of a class, conscious that it holds the future of the society in its hands, and resolved to tolerate no further outrages from the beneficiaries of a system they know to be hurrying headlong to its downfall. In that onward march of the working class the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle are taking and will take the part worthy of the traditions of a race that never faltered in the face of danger, that for over 700 year has never surrendered in its struggle against injustice.

Fellow countrymen, in our land we have long seen the packed juries give our best and bravest to the hangman's rope. Shall we stand idly by while the same atrocious crimes of power are being consumated here?

Elizabeth G. Flynn. Thos. O'Shaughnessy. John Mulry, Pat L. Quinlan, James Connolly, Committee, Irish Socialist Federation. John Lyng, Sec'y.

All who are desirous to help in the dis-

C. J., CHICAGO, ILL.-Help us, by all means, to institute accuracy of speech and expression. The criticism of the Portland report on the L. W. W. is correct. . The I, W. W. does not contemplate the achievement of emancipation by a "general strike' against, but by a "general lockout" of the capitalist class. The "general strike" is one thing, the "general lockout" is another. He who uses terms loosely, will also loosely interpret the words he hears. The danger of the Tower of Babel must be guarded against.

"E. A. SEE," CHICAGO, ILL.-After a student has read all our Labor News literature he may be supposed to be master of the doctrine of Socialism. His reading thereupon should be, besides the current Socialist journals, good classic and general literature, not excluding good works on geology, natural sciences, and ethnology. -

S. T., BROKLYN, N. Y .- Take the second edition of De Leon's translation of Bebel's "Woman." Turn to page 281, bottom paragraph and over to page 282. Then make good your own figuring. The Census report does not furnish such ar-

Lean an a E. H., VANCOUVER, B. C. Marxian doctrine is clear. "only the economic organization of Labor can set on foot the true party of Labor to serve as a bulwark against capitalism." What that means and what follows from it is equally clear-

lat. The economic, revolutionary organization is essential to the genuineness of a party of Labor;

2nd, That party's mission is limited to erving as a "bulwark against capitalism." It can not overthrow capitalism. The work of overthrow must be the work of the Union.

"MARY SOLOMON," NEW YORK --Write only on one side of the sheet, Other contributors also take notice.

J. B., SPOKANE, WASH, and J. T. B., NEW YORK .- De Leon arrived safe and sound on the 20th of May from Pittsburg.

F. B., PALISADES PARK, N. J .-Are hunting up the matter for you. As to the Hilquit sell-out election cards, can furnish you with none. Those we had have been exhausted. The remaining one is kept for the archives and for

R. J. G. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-Macchiaveli's most important work is the History of Florence.

A. B. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; A. S. E., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. K., PATER-SON. N. J.; H. J., CANTON, OHIO; A. T. N., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; C. ceived.

O., WILMINGTON, DEL .- Matter re-

among the workers of Irish race in America are urged to forward financial aid to the above adress and to enroll themselves in our ranks.

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## Convention

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Report

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the

identified in its birth with love and tribution of this and similar literature workers. Buy a copy and pass it aroun!

### OF HELL national I recutive committey. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 5:4 People, Carried, Romany then stated Mational Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 42a that members of the party in 412

Wollington Road, London, Ont. National Secretary, This, Lierw A. 702 Dundas street, London Out. NEW YORK LABOR NE /S CO. 5 New Reads street, Mer , York City (The Party's literary agr goy) Motice—For technical re asso no party sunnouncements can 2', in that are not in this office by Tue May, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SU: ACOMMITTEE

A regular mer sing of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held Sunday, May 20, at 2-0 N w Reads street. The foli lowing mer bers were present: Wilton, Connolly, Comary, McCormick, Vaughr, Crawford . Olpp. Moren, Jacobson, Teichleuf, Case, Heyman. Absent with ex-Molk & Ameeting were read and adopted Hill a a slight correction by Chase, he It sting requested to consult a copy of dentity's letter, not to secure it.

Financial report for week soding May 23 showed income, \$00,00 sependitures \$23.82; for week ending Mky 25, income 21250; expenditures, 220.32.
Communications:—From Chase, copy

of a letter to the N. E. C. From John Kircher, member of the N. E. C. from Ohio, stating that, in his opinion, the ition of Olive Johnson, member of the N. E. C. from California, was out of order, and protesting against it. From same, a copy of a resolution to remove ablly from the sub-committee From T. R. Wilke, member of the N. E. C. from Wiscomin, informing the subamittee that section was raising \$50.00 for the support of the Party press. From ie, a request of the sub-committee to furnish statement to the N. E. C. rding the charges made against it the member from California.

The reading of Communications was here interrupted by a question of the ar as to whether or not written reports of the deliberations of the subso were being ment out without first being presented to the sub-committee. No objection being heard, a motion was made and seconded that no aber of the committee be permitted to send out reports of the committee's without the reports first ng read to the committee. The mowas carried, sleven for, and Chase, against. Moren here ted against the presence of a party member who was not a member of the sub-committee. The protest was tained by the sub-committee. s following motion was made by an and seconded: In view of the fact that the whole activity of Comrade Chare on the sub-committee is detriatal to the welfare of the S. L. P., eding the committee's proper work st every session, be it resolved the N. E. C. sub-committee requests of the N.E. C. the removal of Co tion to lay on the table was lost. The vote on the motion was as follows: In faror, Wilton, McCermins, Crawford, Hayman, Olpp, Moren; against, Vanghan, Telchlanf, Romary, Walters; Wilton, McCormick, Connolly,

Chase not voting. The committee then returned to commications. A letter was read from ald, member of the N. E. C. from se appeals to the N. E. C. by hase. From Lundgard, Globe, Ariz., tating that Section Globe had solved to enderse the action ction Globe, and rescind the action of the previous meeting which had ed the seat of the Arizona S. E. C.

The National Secretary then reported my nominations for delegates to the International Congress had been and asked that a committee be exted to tabulate and publish the of the candidates with the secand members pominating. Craword, Olpp and Heyman were elected to erve on this committee.

The Press Committee then submitted a report. Report received. Motion carnotify Section New York that it s not feasible, at present, for the Labor News Co. to handle German literature. recess of thirty minutes was then

mmittee was called to order by he chairman. The National Secretary ed the committee that, after nuunavoldable delays, exemption stamps had been printed. Resolved to have the information printed in The ople. Moved and accorded to issue a cial 25-cent assessment stamp to expenses for sending of delegates the international Congress. Carried. cetary to proceed with the pub ation of a leasest on the Moyer-Hay-ord compinery. Carried. Moved and conded to refer the matter of printing ith power to act. Carried. estary to send out to the sec-

I'man a circular letter instructing them o proceed with the plan proposed by Henry Kuhn for selling The that members of the party in Paterson, N. J., were afficious to have a larger Italian party organ, published, if perilife, in New York, so that Italian ware workers, of whom 1,000 were or ganised in the L. W. W., could be easily eached. Moved and seconded to instruct the National Secretary to secure all information requisite for intelligent action and to report to the committee.

The special committee elected at the previous meeting then reported, its secretary reading a communication which the committee had written in reply to the member of the N. E. C. from California. Draft of the reply accepted, after slight additions, all voting in favor, except Chase, not voting. Copies undered to be sent to members of the N. E. C. the members of the sub-committee and the editor of The People. In regard to the appeals sent out to the N. E. C. by Chase, the following resolution was moved and seconded; The N. E. C. sub-committee holds that the method of handling appeals from the sub-committee to the N. E. C., by member of the sub-committee is wholly within the matrol of the N. E. C; that if an appeal is made to the N. E. C. and the N. E. C. does not ask for a statement of the position of the subnummittee, the aub-committee assumes that the appeal was ; not entertained. Carried, all soting in favor except Chase, who voted in the negative.

Moved and seconded to elect a committee to draw mp a statement of Stacts to accompany the sub-committee's request to the N. E. C. regarding the removal of Comrade Chase. Crawford and Moren elected as the committee, Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA'S E.C. The S. E. C. of Pa. met Sunday May 26th, 1807, at 2100 Sarah St. with com-

rade Charle du chair. Present Rupp, Gray, Herringto Mephart, McConnell, and Clark. Absent Thomas, Markley, Layton, Weber, Glever/Male and Drugmand.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications received from J. Te. vin, Phila, matter pertaining to state citation. "H. Spittal, Brie, due stamps and state agitation. T. Wellding, donn-Bill for literature. F. Bohn due stamps and information as to German Constitutions. S. Hinkel enclosing donation to state agitation from S. Rohrbach of Reading, D. E. Glichrist lettern received by him from Editor of The People, Nat. Secv. and N. E. C. members, matter on party affairs. On motion the com munications were received, filed and neted upon in their proper order.
On metion the bill due Laber News

Co. for literature was ordered paid. Motion that we make a donation of \$35 to section Phila to help defray the expense of carrying on agitation in erg. section Phila. that can't lend them, any financial assistance in carrying on iso give him for our action on this matter. On motion our Nat. Committeeman D. E. Gliebrist was instructed to refuse to second the motion of comrade Kircher N. E. C. member of Oblo to remove comrade J. Connelly from the wub N. E. C., on the grounds that he gives no reason for the removal of d with the organization of a Councily. On motion Glichrist was inletters, and submit names of members who are available to act as organizers. On motion a watrant was drawn for \$19:88 expense for month of April, 67. Motion that esclythe instructed to issue a call for contributions to cover loss in Bernstein case, withdrawn. On motien our N. E. C. member, D. E. Gilchrist was instructed to recommend that contributions be made in lump sum by state, county, and branch to cover loss in Bernstein case. On motion it was dicided that our conven-

tion be a convention of party men On motion the actions of Nat. Committeeman, D. E. Glichrist on De N. E. C. were endorsed, with one dissenting vote, McConnell voting against. On metion, our former motion that the state convention be a convention of sec'y was instructed to issue a call to all sections to elect delegates to represent their sections at the state convention, on the basis of the constitution. J.A. McConnell tendered his resigna

tion as a member of the sub S. D. C. giving as his reasons for such action that an account of remarks made by E. R. Markley, regarding the correspondonce carried on by him, and the stand taken by the sub S. E. C. on this matter, After a lengthy discussion McConnell

ancial report: Allegheny Co. secen, 200 due stamps \$30. Section Eric. tong 4840, F. Wallding Sons tion state selection \$1. S. Robe ditto, \$0.50. Total receipts \$24.00. Empenditures; Bought 200

## **CRCHARD CONTINUES**

THOUGH BRACED UP OVER NIGHT HIS STORY A DIS-APPOINTMENT TO SENSATION SEEKERS.

(Continued from page L.)

a local of which W. F. Davis was president.

Orchard said he worked for a time at Vindicator mine No. 1, hear Bull Hill, He left there in August, 1903, going out in the general strike among the miners in the district. He remained in the vicinity for nearly a year, during all of which time the strike continued.

"Where were the kendonarters of the ederation at this time?" "At Denver." "Who was president and who was secetary 1" "Charles II, Moyer was president and William D. Haywood was secretary."

Court took recess at 11:30 until 1:30

. m., with Orehard on the stand. Before Orehard was called to the stand. five hotel proprietors and clerks were called to identify the signatures of Orchafd and "Jack" Simpkins on hotel registers, and to testify to their having been in Nampa, Silver City, and Caldwell some time prior to Steunenberg's murder, Photographs of Orchard and Simpkins and the hotel registers were admitted in

Wade R. Parks.

Boise, Idaho, June 6 .- Having caused an adjournment at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by showing signs of nervousness and "weakness," Harry Orchard came into court this morning to continue his story against William D. Haywood looking much steadier for the rest. Between time he had been well tended, and was further coached as to the testimony to be given to-day.

In spite of his long afternoon's and night's rest, Orchard does not yet look as noble as indicated by the photographs given out by Gooding. The effect of his short bull neck is added to by unsteady eyes, which have a had habit of winking very frequently.

His story, also, has so far been disappointing to those who expected a world-staggering recital of blood-curdling crime. The whole story is being recited now with the understanding that it will be made competent at some future time. The story is palpably incompensation evidence, according to decisions of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and also the requirements of the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of establishing conspiracy. However, the Court has so far overruled all objections of the defense, and denied all motions, stating that II should be understood that prosecution intended to make testimony competent.

Although yesterday Orchard testified to having gone under innumerable names, all letters and telegrams suppound to have passed between him and Phile, was withdrawn. On motion the Pettibone, who is supposed to have see'y was instructed to inform J. Erwin been go-between for Haywood, are "destroyed."

In his testimony to-day, Orcahrd continued the recital of killings and attempted killings "suggested" or "ordered" by Haywood and Pettibone, which he began yesterday afternoon. He testified to placing bomb on the sixth level of Vindicator mine to kill miners but says he made a mistake; the bomb should have been on the seventh level. Manager McCormick and a shift boss, being hired to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train on which Gov. Pea-4 body and the military officials were, but said that because the Federation officials did not advance the money to pay him he told D. C. Scott, a secret service man for the railroad, who was proven in the trials in Colorado to be mine owners' tools and detective. He told that he and Adams blew up the Independence depot, in which fourteen men were killed. He recited the Justice Gabbert story, saying that he and Adams also tried to get Gabbert, Judge Goddard and Peabody with sawed-off shot guns loaded with buckshot. He then recited being sent to California to get Bradley, superintendent of the Bunker Hill mine, in '99. He tried to polson Bradley when he returned from Alaska, and also tried it with a bomb. He told of buying fifty pounds of powder, under an assumed name, and taking it, with a box of caps, to his room and placing it in a suit case together with some heavy lead pipe

stamps \$14. 500 Weekly People \$2.50 Postage and stationary \$1.14. Total expenditures \$17.64. Total receipts .......... 34.80 expend ..... Bal. for April .....

65.10

48.51

6.03

General ..... Total cash on hand ...... \$118.64 David E. Lents, Sec'y,

State agitation fund -----

Mileage ......

and two sawed-off shot guns which he kept in suit case for some time. He claims to have caused Bradley to get blown into street with the bomb he made. Bradley recently recovered heavy damages against a gas company for this explosion. Orchard said he then sent under an assumed name to Pettibone, who sent money by Postal The telegrams, however, Telegraph. were destroyed, and several of the "assumed names" were forgotten.

Continuing, Orchard told how Haywood suggested that he come to Idaho and assassinate Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho. He said that at a conference held at the office of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver in 1905, Moyer protested against further acts of violence in Denver and urged that "outside work" be taken up. Orchard awore that Mover wanted him to go to Goldfield and murder John Neville, who accompanied Orchard to Wyoming after the Independence station was blown up. According to Orchard, he knew too much about the crime for Moyer's peace of mind.

"Haywood suggested," Orchard said, "that we cought to 'get' ex-Governor Steunenberg. He thought that if we got him after letting him go seven or eight years and then went back to Paterson, N. J. and wrote letters to Judge Gabbert, Peabody and the others telling them they would get the same thing as Steunenberg it would show them they were not forgotten either. and would have a good effect. Moyer said it would be better than killing them, that it would be a living death for they would be confronted by the thought always of somebody waiting for them. Haywood said he would send several men to Caldwell to do the Steunenberg job. Among them were Minister, Art Bascom, McCarthy, and Steve Adams."

Orchard detailed his movements day by day, going at great length into alleged plots against Governor McDonald, of Colorado, Peabody, and the two judges. He said the next man was Sheriff Bell. About this time Moyer returned to Colorado, and when he found out what was going on, ordered it stopped. Moyer, Orchard declared, said he did not want anything pulled off in Denver while he was there, as he would surely be arrested. He also said he had some outside work which was more important.

The prosecution tried to create a sensation by producing in evidence what purperted to be the lead casing of the bomb prepared for Governor Peabody. Orchard identified it. He said he had shown the casing to Pettibone in Denver, and loaded it in the basement of the store of Pettibone, who assisted him. Thirty pounds of glant powder were used.

Pettibone, Orchard declared, gave him \$100, before he returned to Canon City with the bomb. On his way there a companion heard a clock ticking in the grip with the bomb, and wanted to know what it was.

"I told him, jokingly, that it was a bomb, and I was going to put it under Peabody, if I got a chance," Orchard went on. But when I reported this conversation to Pettibone he told me I had better not try it on Peabody at estate agent; and only one, the carpenthat time. He said however, that he wanted something pulled off before the convention-that we must have something to show for the money we'd

The Gabbert story, in which a paltry nockethook was to be the balt to tempt justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho to his death was rich. Suid Orchard: "Pettibone had to go next to Salt Lake to attend the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, leaving me to attend to Gabbert. He said we must certainly do something before the convention. As Judge Gabbert started out the next morning. I rode ahead of him on a bicycle and fastened the pocketbook to the wire. I rode off downtown, and did not hear an explosion until an hour afterward. A man named Wally had picked up the pocketbook and was killed. Judge Gabbert had passed without noticing it. When I reported the result, Pettibone said it was hard luck."

and at a glance the parallel and that there may be something in the oft re-To-day, as every day heretofore, the peated saying that history repeats itself. Court continuously sustained the prosecution in all points raised against it It, I say, produced a profound effect and I could see readily that he would rather by counsel for the defense. be alone, and so I took my adieu.

Wade R. Parks.

THE PART OF THE PRESS. (Continued from page 1.)

not even a hair was singed, so the king suid, Blessed be the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, who hath sent his angel and delivered his serrants that

FOURTH PANEL, OF SIXTY-ONE TALBSMEN, ON HAND FOR EXAM. INATION-COURT EXCUSES JUROR WHO HAD SCRUPLED AGAINST HANGING, WHILE MANY PREJUDICED MEN SUCCEED IN GETTING TO SERVE BY DISSEM. BLING THEIR SENTIMENTS - DUNCAN

GETS SIX TY DAYS. (Special to The People.)

Boise, Idaho, May 31.-Having adjourned Monday night because of the again this morning, with a fourth panel of venire men in the room, Sixtyone names were on the new panel.

Fifteen of the veniremen pleaded to be excused, giving various statutory excuses. Of these excuses, Judge Free mont Wood accepted only five, the others having to stand examination. Twelve were examined to-day.

J. A. Robertson, a farmer, sixtyeight years old, formerly a non-union carnenter and builder, resident in Idaho. sixteen years, a native of Scotland, was accepted in No. 9, which was vacated last Monday by the state on its nigth peremptory challenge. Robertson had lived in Canada when first arriving from the other side, which he left while still a boy.

'Darrow for the defense, then used the defense's ninth peremptory chaldenge, the eighteenth in all, to excuse Harmon Cox. H. F. Messacar, thirtyfour years old, a farmer with a family. was passed by both sides for this place. Messacar is a native of Hallfax, and a Republican. He was passed by the

defense in less than twenty minutes being deemed honest, and evidently not anxious for Haywood's death.

Juror Tourtellotte was excused by exhaustion of the jury panel, court in the court this afternoon for his conthe Haywood "murder" case opened scientious scruples against capital punishments Many an honest man has disqualified himself by confessing his thirsting for Haywood's blood have their attitude of mind, making it impossible for attorneys for the defense to challenge them for cause in statuary form.

The prosecution used itslast challenge excusing Freeland who had qualified lishing Association. in seat six. In examining Freeland, Darrow had brought out that he had mined for years. Although he never was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, the fact that he had handled a pick made the prosecution apprehensive and they decided to get rid of him.

The jury will probably be completed to-morrow.

Carl H. Duncan, who came here arm ed to the teeth, and with forged letters from me, evidently in a conspiracy with Gooding and McParland to stop my work here, got sixty days.

Wade R. Parks.

AFTER THREE WEEKS HAYWOOD TRIAL ACTUALLY BEGINS.

Only One Actual Wage-Worker in Box-Haywood Pale, But Recovering From Recent Attack-Taking Of Evidence Bogins immediately.

Boise, Idaho, June 3.-At 12:30 P. M. in this morning's session, the twelfth juryman to serve in the trial of William D. Haywood for the alleged murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg was secured, and the jury was sworn in. The taking of testimony will now commence.

Haywood was in court on time this morning still pale from his recent attack, but declaring himself much stronger.

Three venire men were excused by Judge Fremont Wood for illness. The defense challenged peremptorily Alfred Eoff, retired cashier of the Boise National Bank, who had declared on examination by the prosecution, that he had formed on opinion in the case. The defense first challenged for cause, but being over-ruled, used a peremptory challenge to excuse the talesman. O. V. Seborn, a farmer, was finally accepted in Eoff's place, completing the

The list of the jurymen now stands

(1) Thomas B. Gess, real estate.

(2) Finley McBean rancher.

(3) Samuel D. Gilman, farmer. (4) Daniel Clark, farmer,

(5) George Powell, rancher.

(6) O. V. Seborn, farmer.

(7) H. F. Messecar, farmer.

(8) Lee Serivener, farmer. (9) J. A. Robertson, farmer.

(10) Levi Smith, carpenter.

(11) A. P. Burns, retired rancher. (12) Samuel F. Russell, a farmer.

Of there, it will be seen seven are ter in No. 10, an actual wage-worker.

To-morrow morning, probably, James H. Hawley will make the opening state- he advised me to correspond with Inment for the production. While he will not go deeply into the line of evidence which the prosecution will introduce he expects to tell in a general way, what it is proposed to prove. Then witnesses from Canyon County will tell of the killing of Governor Steuneatherg and establish the corpus de-Heti. By the last of the week the prosecution will be ready to place Harry Orchard on the stand, and his testimony will be the star feature of the whole affair. Around his long-exploded story the prosecution will try to base its case, trust in him, and have changed the

king's word and YIELDED THEIR

worship any god, except their own God."

The ministerial reader of the above

quotation from the Bible is probably di-

rectly or indirectly interested in the

Barber Lumber Company. Anyhow, he

is the foreman of the job department of

The Statesman. The church was the

Christian Scientist church where I have

attended twice since being here.

undesirables no more.

DUNGAN AND PARKS.

Latter Han Been A Shining Mark For Detectives, Owing To His Activity.

Boise, Idaho, May 28. When I went down town to file my wire to the Bulletin a little while ago, I learned about the arrest of a disguised man who is said to be C. H. Duncan by the police. detectives. There has been talk coming to me for several days about going to lock me up, and should the detectives here be able to get me out of the way daring the trial they feel that it will be a good thing for them. I consider it a dastardly plot deliberately laid. Duncan says he has a card and a letter from me. I deny it. I have not written

him anything.

It is not the first time that I have been apprehensive of detectives laying schemes for me. While I was on the Executive Committee of the Portland strike last winter, my name was forged in Seattle and my mail ordered sent to Centralia, Washington, where I never was, and nexer expected to be. Forged orders were filled to ret my mail sent out from Portland post office and also of the Astoria Oregon office. I saw the forged order that was filled at Astoria. After my mail was sent to Centralia, it was again forwarded to Turnwater, Washington, another place I never was in. The Astoria order was mailed at Seattle, Wash, on the 8th of April at hich time I was in Portla order was typewritten except as to my name which was a palpable forgery. I went to U. S. Atty. Rulck here and spector in Charge, Spokane. I did so and he found for me a letter Wm. E. Trautman, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., had sent to me with money to come to Bolse on and last Sunday there came in by mail a bundie of letters from Turnwater, where I suppose the U. S. secret service mer found them. They were letters I should have received early in April. Apparently they had never been opened but upon a close examination they all looked as though they had been unsealed

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German Paper of That City. To the Sections and members of the So. cialist Labor Party:-Comrades: Section Cleveland, unde

THE GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, O., New Own

the supervision and direction of the N E. C., has in its charge and care the pub lication of the German party organ, the "Sozialistische Arheiterzeitung," which is the property of the party. We were enabled to render this service to the organization because there is published in this city the "Clevelander Volks freund." The latter is one of the fee convictions, but many prejudiced men Socialist papers that remained loyal to the S. L. P. during and after the expe qualified because they misrepresented riences of 1899 and survived the storm during and after that period although was a privately owned publication. This circumstance may be ascribed to the fact that S. L. P. men were the dominating factor in the Volksfreund Pub

The purpose of this circular is to an

nonnce the fact that the "Volksfreune

Publishing Association" has dissolved that with the consent of the N. E. C. Section Cleveland has gained possessor of the Volksfreund plant and that the property of the S. L. P. Section Cleveland is managing affairs through a publication committee. This committee is now discussing ways and means to consolidate the two papers, Clevelander Volksfreund and Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung, in which event the German party paper will be an eight-page paper. Another matter under consideration is the meeting of liabile ities which, per force of circumstances, the party had to assume in return for assets which the Volksfreund Publishing Association relinquished to the party and wiping out a weekly deficit, The committee is in a position to state that the latter proposition is not a hard task. A renewed effort on the part of the comrades throughout the country to gain new readers by soliciting subscribers for the papers will eventually accomplish the work. Efforts are under way to compile figures in order to determine to what extent the circulation must be increased in order to cover the deficit, and the comparative amount of work will be expected from the varlous localities where we have connections. A circular containing facts, figures and suggestions along that line will be issued in the near future.

In the meantime we would say: comrades, make all possible efforts to gain subscribers for the German party organ, If you should discover that it would facilitate your efforts by offering, at the same price, prospective subscribers an eight instead of a four page paper, we would suggest that you offer them the Clevelander Volksfreund which, in addition to all the contents of the Sozialistische Arbeiterzeintung contains other reading matter. This can be done without any fears or scruples as the former is now as much party property as the

latter. For the Publishing Committee of Sec-

tion Cleveland. Edward Hauser, Organizer. P. S.-Sample copies of Clevelander Volksfreund will be furnished on re-

miest.

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